# The New-York Times.

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## ENGLISH TOPICS.

### POLITICS—PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT—NATIONAL EDUCATION.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1874.

Although Parliament is up, politics are not altogether in abeyance. The Ministers and their adherents are, indeed, quiet enough, but several of the leading men on the other side have been impelled to give tongue by their desire to establish some sort of basis for joint action on the part of the distracted and depressed sections of their party. It is significant, however, that the speakers rely rather on the errors of the Government than on any distinct policy of their own, and some time will probably elapse before any clear issues are marked out as a field for party conflict. The present situation may be described as a calm, in which both sides are waiting for a wind; but in the meantime the Ministry have rather the best of it. Although they got through the session with little credit, their position has not been materially shaken, and there is no truth in the rumors of a split in the Cabinet in consequence of Mr. Disraeli's sarcastic allusions to Lord Salisbury. There never was any love lost between these eminent persons, and they can get on very well without it.

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES.

In point of fact, the strength of the Government lies in the weakness of the Liberals, and the Liberals are weak because they cannot agree upon a definite policy. They are reduced to the tame function of negative criticism. It is amusing to observe the curious consolations with which each party supplies itself, and the anxiety of each that the other should be stronger. It is a good thing, say the Liberals, that just at present we are feeble and divided, because, if we were to come together in our strength, that would at once unite the Conservatives into a more compact and resolute body than they are at present. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are almost disposed to wish that the Liberals were stronger, as they would then endeavor to press on proposals of disturbance and change which would help the Conservative reaction. As it is, the Liberals are so negative and colorless in their views that they can hardly be distinguished from Conservatives. The truth is that this is a transition period in English politics, and the crisis is a very remarkable one. Hitherto the lines of each of the two great parties in the State have been pretty clearly marked out. It was the mission of the Liberals to be aggressive; it was the mission of the Conservatives to act upon the defensive. There were many old abuses to be reformed, and the Liberals had plenty of work which fell naturally to their hands. A long course of agitation had prepared the country for most of their projects, and the only question was, which of them should be taken up first. This stock-in-trade has, however, now been exhausted, and hence their embarrassments. I do not mean, of course, that the country has been made absolutely perfect, and that there is nothing left to be done in the way of reform and improvement. There is still a vast deal to be done, but the choice of subjects and mode of treatment are not so plain and obvious as before. Liberalism was formerly engaged in plucking up manifest and notorious abuses by the roots, but the day for this rough work is pretty well over, and great delicacy and discrimination are required in determining what to touch and what to leave alone.

TIMELY THEMES.

The Irish Church, for example, was a very simple matter. It was evident to every one that it was equally an absurdity and an injustice, and it could not even be pleaded that the anomaly was redeemed by any beneficial results. The Irish land question also demanded, on account of the hopeless confusion into which it had fallen, direct and trenchant treatment. It was absolutely necessary that the State should interpose for the sake of the owners quite as much as for the sake of the tenants. An exceptional state of affairs required an exceptional remedy, and the nice rules of political economy had to be partially suspended. The English land question is, however, a very different subject. There are, no doubt, some points on which amendment is possible, but it is difficult to do anything without opening up dangerous innovations in regard to free contract between landlords and tenants. There are a great number of small proprietors who are quite as jealous of their rights as the large ones, and indeed more so. The English Church, also, is an institution the theological force of which may be passing away, but which is so bound up with all kinds of prejudices, interests, and old habits, and serves so many purposes of social convenience that it would be extremely hazardous to attack it. The recent legislation for enforcing discipline among the clergy of the Establishment was the strongest proof that the laity are determined to keep their hold on it. Again, there are the questions connected with the relations between master and servant, and here the Liberals cannot overlook their own interests as capitalists and employers. Hitherto the Liberals have been mainly rich middle-class men who espoused the cause of the working classes as a convenient weapon against the aristocratic orders; but they are now becoming every day more closely interwoven with the latter both by domestic and commerical ties, and they are by no means disposed to promote the demands of working men which strike at themselves. Political differences will usually be found to have a social origin, and the middle classes are thus acquiring a decidedly Conservative tone. Moreover, there is a certain tendency to intolerance and coercion in modern Liberalism which is essentially opposed to its true spirit. There are eager Liberals who want to legislate about everything, and to wrap up the world in a tight net-work of acts of Parliament, while Conservatives like Lord Salisbury are obliged to come forward in defense of freedom. Under these circumstances it can hardly be expected that the Liberal Party will soon recover its activity.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. W. E. Forster has been making a speech on education, which has attracted much attention, both because of the importance of the subject and because many persons regard Mr. Forster as the future leader of the Liberal Party. A gaunt, ungainly figure is strangely set off by his shockingly ill-made clothes, and his whole attitude and bearing seem to say, "Here I am, a plain, honest man; no nonsense about me; I'm not a fine gentleman, with plenty of fine words, but only a plain downright fellow, who says what he thinks, an honest, rough homespun." Mr. Forster's plainness has indeed stood him in good stead. He makes no attempts at oratory, and talks in a simple, and, as one would say, unaffected way, though there are some who say that this manner is in reality a most successful affectation. His simplicity disarms suspicion, while at the same time it does not excite jealousy, as brilliant qualities generally do. For a time Mr. Forster was under a cloud with his party for having, as they thought, given way too much to the Conservatives in regard to the Education act. Experience, however, has suggested that this was the only way to get that great measure put in operation without delay, and that Mr. Forster's concessions were genuine statesmanship. On the whole, I should say that in spite of the doubts as to his sincerity and the soundness of his judgment, Mr. Forster has a good chance of obtaining the leadership—an ambition, however, which he steadfastly professes to repudiate. As to the Education act itself, it has undoubtedly done good, but its actual results have been considerably exaggerated. Mr. Forster took Sheffield as an example of the progress which has been effected. "You really may hold yourselves up," he said, "before the towns of the Kingdom for the manner in which you have worked the act. You have set to work, got out your plans, and got your schools, five of them, already at work before to-day. Five more are now opened and five are in progress, so that out of 12,000 deficiency 10,000 will be fetched up in a very short time. It is only about three years you have had the chance of working the compulsory by-laws, and already you have doubled the attendance; turning the average attendance in schools, I am told, from 12,000 into 24,000. Don't let it be supposed that all this increase is in the board schools; 9,000 of it is in the voluntary schools, and only about 4,000 in the schools belonging to the board. I think this proves what the Education act has done." This is all very true, as far as it goes, but it is necessary to look a little under the surface. Throughout England the average attendance in aided schools (day and night) has risen from 1,033,675 in 1868 to 1,528,453 in 1873, three-fourths of this increase having taken place since 1870. Altogether there were last year 2,218,598 children attending school more or less regularly, of whom, however, only a small proportion qualified for examination by fulfilling the prescribed number of attendances. Not more than 752,268 children above seven years of age who had completed their attendances were actually present for examination by the Government Inspectors. Thus it will be seen that the attendance of a great number of the scholars is so irregular that it is little more than nominal, and, when the details of the examination are inquired into, a by no means favorable impression is produced as to the value of the instruction conveyed. There are 364,000 children who ought, according to their age, to be examined in the three higher standards—the fourth, fifth, and sixth—but only 127,884 presented themselves for examination, and of these only 73,256 were able to pass the ordeal without failure in any subject. And unfortunately these standards represent only a very low grade of education. It is only in the sixth standard that the scholars are required to do a common rule-of-three sum, while in the fourth they get off with the application of the four rules of arithmetic to weights and measures. Moreover, such proficiency as is displayed is in too many cases fictitious. The children acquire a purely mechanical aptitude for repeating lessons by heart without understanding them. An inspector found a class who could read with admirable fluency from a book which was opened at the wrong place.

THE GOVERNMENT RIFLE.

Something like a panic has just arisen in regard to the value of the Martini-Henry rifle, which has been adopted as the weapon of the British Army. At the last Wimbledon competition, as I mentioned in a former letter, there were loud complaints of the manner in which this rifle, by its violent recoil, bruised and blackened the cheeks and shoulders of the shooters. The outcry against the rifle has since been taken up by other critics, and it has been denounced as a most inefficient military weapon, and a snare to the country which trusts to it. It is obvious that the choice of a weapon of this kind is a very serious thing, especially to a country with a small army. The cleverest shooting in the world will not avail if the enemy has a gun of longer range, nor will bravery enable troops to withstand a hail of bullets which they cannot answer. It has been asserted that in consequence of the recoil and escape of gas from the Chassepôt the French soldiers in the late war got into the way of firing from the hip, the result being that their tunics and sometimes their bodies were burned and that their shooting was generally ineffectual. This has been denied, but the fact seems to remain that whatever may be the case with the Chassepot, the Martini-Henry rifle has a very bad recoil, and it stands to reason that this must be extremely prejudicial to its use in the field. At Wimbledon the Volunteers were allowed to wrap cloths round the butts of the rifles, so as to deaden the blow, but it would be ludicrous to think of soldiers having to be protected in this way against their own arms. An official or semi-official defense of the Martini-Henry has appeared, which in substance admits the alleged defect, inasmuch as it states that experiments are now in progress with a view to see whether a lighter charge and some other alterations will not diminish the recoil and increase the accuracy of shooting. It has been tested by three regiments during the last two years. It is not very easy to understand how it has happened that so long a period should have elapsed without the discovery of these faults, but it is possible that, though they exist, they have been somewhat exaggerated. Volunteer marksmen are naturally somewhat fastidious as to the delicacy of their weapons, and for rough military work the much-abused rifle may be not so very bad after all. It is said that the French military authorities have a high opinion of its merits.

J. H. F.

### CONVENTION OF CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of this State held their fifth annual State Convention to-day at Waterbury. Rev. John Quinn, of Danbury, was chosen head of the Connecticut delegation to the National Convention of the American Union at Chicago, Oct. 7. James W. O'Brien, of New-York, National Secretary of the organization, and several Catholic Pastors of the State made addresses. Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Hartford, was re-elected President of the Connecticut Union. Preparations are completed for a State parade in this City to-morrow. Several bands are engaged, and 3,000 men from all parts of the State will be in line. There is considerable excitement among the Catholic population here, on account of the great demonstration of their Church for total abstinence—the greatest attempted since the time of Father Mathew.

### LAUNCH OF A UNITED STATES IRON SLOOP-OF-WAR.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 1.—The first of the new United States iron sloops of war, was launched to-day at Roache's ship-yard. A large crowd was present, and speeches were made by John Roach, Hon. Washington Townsend, and Senator Cooper.

## THE SOUTHERN TERROR.

### THE MASSACRE OF NORTHERN MEN IN LOUISIANA.

FRUITS OF THE INCENDIARY SPEECHES OF M'ENERY—SKETCH OF COUSHATTA—THE WHITE LEAGUE ORGANIZATION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—It is now ascertained through private dispatches that one of the most horrible massacres ever perpetrated in this State has just been committed in Red River Parish. The accounts which have been received thus far have come through White League sources, and therefore it is but reasonable to suppose that but one-half of the horrible story has been told. So far as ascertained, the following persons have been made victims, as the following statement will show: On Saturday, Aug. 29, H. K. Twitchell, Deputy Postmaster; W. F. Howell, United States Commissioner at Coushatta, La.; Robert A. Dewees, State Supervisor of Registration of Desota Parish; Frank Edgerton, Sheriff; N. C. Willis, Justice of the Peace, and Clark Holland, Supervisor of Registration of Red River Parish, were visited by regularly organized and armed White Leaguers from surrounding parishes at Coushatta, the capital of Red River Parish, who demanded that they should resign their offices. They refused. Shortly after the White Leaguers returned, reinforced, and demanded their surrender. They surrendered in order to save their women and children from the horrors of a bloody fight, but this was not done until they had been assured by the White Leaguers that they would be protected from further personal violence, and that the women and children would not be molested. They were then made prisoners, together with seven colored men, and placed in the parish jail, where they were guarded by the White Leaguers. On Sunday, the 30th, their captors took them all from the jail, conveyed them beyond the limits of that district, and murdered them in cold blood.

THE INSTIGATORS OF THE TERROR.

This is the work of the White Leaguers, encouraged by the murderous speeches of McEuery and Marr, who, in the late convention at Baton Rouge, in set speeches advised the white people to organize, arm, and drive Republicans from the State, and offered themselves as leaders to resist even United States troops, McEnery going so far as to say that Grant would not dare to use United States troops against them.

COUSHATTA.

Coushatta is a northern settlement, thrifty and prosperous, two-thirds of the town and a large part of the parish being owned by Northern ex-Union soldiers. It has long been threatened by the old rebel element of the surrounding country that they would exterminate that Northern colony. McEneery, in a recent tour through that part of our State, advised the people to hang all carpet-baggers and scallawags to the limbs of trees. This bloody and horrible tragedy is only one of the many fruits of his advice. There were no charges of crime against the victims. They were all residents and tax-payers. The greatest anxiety prevails here on the part of the friends and relatives of the murdered men. When the Union boys first went to Coushatta it had but one log house and a store. What they had made it up to the time of the massacre will be seen by the following account taken from the New-Orleans *Republican* of Aug. 30:

"Coushatta is one of the most prosperous towns on Red River, and has grown into importance since the war. A majority of its inhabitants are Northern men who have settled there since the war, built saw-mills, grist mills, a machine shop, and cotton pickery, and inaugurated other enterprises. It was a few years ago selected as the capital of the new Parish of Red River. A court-house and school-house were built, the levees were put in good repair, and everything shows signs of thrift and energy. It is strongly Republican, and has been unusually quiet, peaceful, and prosperous for that section of the State. A large portion of the parish is owned by Northern men, white Republicans. It is known in all the surrounding country as a Yankee colony. Hence it must have been a special object of the hatred of the white leagues."

A CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL ON THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The *Times* of this city, a conservative journal opposed to the White League organization, in an article upon the subject of these murders says: "We have not heard of any crime being charged against these men, except that one of them was Tax Collector, and some of the others held parish offices;" and concludes as follows: "The civilized world will not be inclined to attach much credit to the judgment of these highwaymen as to the guilt of men who have not been tried, and, so far as we have learned, have not been accused of serious crimes. In fact they will prefer to believe that the real "d—d scoundrels" are the murderers themselves. We charge distinctly that this atrocious deed is the direct and legitimate outgrowth of the violent Red River White League organizations, and for it the able and diabolical White League organ, the Shreveport *Times*, is, in a large measure, responsible."

A CALL FOR TROOPS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The Governor has called out an extra regiment of State Militia, to be composed of picked white men, the orders being issued some days ago, in view of the apprehended white league disturbances and the entire absence of United States troops from the State. Recruiting has been quietly going on, and it is stated that no ex-soldiers have volunteered. This regiment will be added to Longstreet's brigade, and will be used mainly to keep down disturbances in and around the city.

DISPATCHES FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following dispatches were received by the Attorney General to-day, and furnish their own explanation:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 1874.

*Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington:*

Telegraphed you last night regarding Coushatta affair to Long Branch, care of President. If you have not left Washington please direct operator at Long Branch to repeat. Further information makes the affair worse even than first reported. The six white men killed were all of good character, planters and business men; but four of them were Northern Republicans.

(Signed,) W. P. KELLOGG.

The following is the dispatch referred to as having been sent to Long Branch:

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 31, 1873.

*Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington:*

The statement telegraphed you last night regarding the outrage at Red River Parish has been fully confirmed. Further information has just been received that the parish officers and others who surrendered to the White League were being taken to Shreveport by a number of white men. While en route they were shot in cold blood. Among the murdered men were Homer J. Twichell, who came South in a Vermont regiment during the war, and settled as a planter in Red River Parish; Eggleston, Sheriff; Deweese, Supervisor, and Holland & Howells, lawyers. There were six white Republicans, all but two Northern men, and several colored men murdered in this affair. Red River is near the Texas line, and is among the strongest Republican parishes in the State. Predatory bands of armed men are scouring several of the Republican parishes in that portion of the State, driving out Republicans and intimidating colored men. Registration commenced to-day, and an openly-avowed policy of exterminating Republicans was inaugurated.

(Signed,) W. P. KELLOGG.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Attorney General Williams left to-night for Long Branch, to consult with the President on several important matters, among them the subject of Southern outrages. If the President is disposed to take any immediate action with regard to them, Mr. Williams will immediately return to Washington to execute such measures as the President may adopt. If the President decides to make no exercise of Executive authority, the Attorney General will spend a few days in Northern New-York with his parents.

THE OUTRAGE DESIGNED TO INTIMIDATE REPUBLICANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—Dispatches received in New-Orleans by State Senator M. H. Twitchell, a brother of one of the persons killed in Coushatta, state explicitly that the only cause of the occurrence was a White League movement to run out of the State or kill all the white Republican leaders in the parish of Red River, which, by the returns of all the returning boards, went largely Republican at the last election, and thus to prevent the organization of the Republican voters of that parish for the coming campaign.

At the Executive Department it is asserted that the intention of the white league of Caddo Parish to take possession of Red River Parish was known to the parish officers for days previous to the actual occurrence, and this was the only reason of the parish officers organizing to resist their diplacement from the offices to which, according to the returns, of their opponents, they were fairly elected. Gov. Kellogg states that all the information in his possession emphatically contradicts the version given by Major Stephenson of the origin of the trouble.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 1.—Mayor A. F. Stephens, of De Soto Parish, who arrived here to-day, furnishes the following account of the Coushatta troubles, which is no doubt substantially correct. It seems that in Red River Parish, where the negroes are largely in excess of the whites, much apprehension and alarm has been felt by the latter on account of a threatened outbreak of negroes, instigated, as was generally believed, by Edgarton, De Wees, Twitchell, Howell, Willis, Holland, and others. The lives of several respectable white residents of the parish had been threatened by the negroes, and a few days ago Mr Williams, a respectable citizen of the Third Ward of Red River Parish, was threatened with assassination by two notorious and desperate negroes, near Brownsville, in the lower edge of the parish, he having been fired at by them with double-barreled shot-guns. On last Thursday night a small party of white men went to the cabins of these negroes with the view of arresting them and lodging them in jail, when they were fired upon from a cabin and one of the party instantly killed. The negroes then attempted to run to the woods, when they were both shot and killed by the party attempting to make the arrest. On the next day (Friday) a large body of armed negroes, between 300 and 400 in number, assembled near Brownsville, swearing vengeance against the whole white race, and declaring they would not leave a white man, woman, or child alive in the parish. This created great apprehension and excitement at Coushatta and throughout the surrounding country, and on Friday night the roads leading into the town were picketed. Two young men, Mr. Joe Dickson and Mr. Pickens, who were on one of the posts, halted a negro who was coming into the town with a sack of buck-shot. He paid no attention to their command to halt, and ran off into the darkness, being fired at by one of the party, without effect, however. They immediately went into town to report what had occurred, and were returning to their post when they were accosted, in the streets of Coushatta, by Homer Twitchell and two notorious negro desperadoes, named Andrew Bosley and Bob Smith, all of whom were armed. They had a few moment's conversation with them, not of a violent nature, and had turned round to proceed to their post when they were fired upon twice by that party from the rear without warning. Dickson was dangerously, if not mortally, wounded, and he now lies in a very critical condition. Mr. Pickens escaped unhurt. The firing party then ran off, Bosley and Smith escaping altogether, and Twitchell for the time being. That night and next morning F. S. Edgarton, Homer I. Twitchell, R. A. Dewees, W. F. Howell, C. Holland, and M. C. Willis, all white, besides a number of negroes, were arrested and placed under guard. All of the party who held office then voluntarily tendered and wrote out their resignations, and they, with others, voluntarily proposed if a guard was furnished them to Shreveport, that they would leave the State and return no more. This was at once assented to, and the prisoners requested Mr. John Carr, a trustworthy citizen present to take charge of the guard for their protection. On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Carr with a guard of about sixteen men started with the above named prisoners except the negroes released afterward. A party of between forty and fifty, supposed to be Texans, who had come into Coushatta, started in pursuit with the avowed purpose of lynching the prisoners. Later in the day Mr. Carr was apprised of this fact, and put his horses, and those of the prisoners to the top of their speed, to avoid being overtaken. While nearing the Hutchinson plantation on Red River, some thirty miles below Shreveport, with the view of crossing there and destroying the flat-boat to prevent further pursuit, he was overtaken by the pursuing party. The guards were overpowered, and the prisoners taken away from him, and three of them, Edgarton, Twitchell, and De Wees shot on the spot. The other three, Howell, Holland, and Willis, were carried back a short distance to near Ward's store, and there shot. The citizens in the neighborhood assembled yesterday morning and buried the parties who had been killed—the first three in a graveyard near Hutchinson's plantation, and the last three on the spot where they had been killed, near Ward's store.

NEGROES MURDERED IN TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—The *Republican* learns from a gentleman just arrived here from Galveston, Texas, that on Friday last, at Corsicana, in that State, the wife of a negro living three miles from town was grossly insulted by a white desperado. The husband went to Corsicana and made a complaint against the offender before a Justice of the Peace. In attempting to arrest the desperado the negro husband and two or three others were shot. Some 300 negroes then armed themselves with the intention of capturing the white man, who, with five or six companions, took possession of a cabin in the suburbs of the town and barricaded it, determined to resist arrest. When the informant left the whites were counselling the negroes not to besiege the cabin, as the occupants were well armed, and would kill many of the besiegers.

## THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

### ELECTION IN VERMONT.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS ELECTED BY THE USUAL MAJORITIES—RUM AND BOLTING.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 1.—The election passed off quietly in Burlington, with the results curiously mixed. The city gives the Republican State ticket 98 majority, and a heavy plurality for the regular Republican ticket for State Senators, but elects Smalley, (son of United States Judge Smalley,) Democrat, as Representative in the Legislature by 89 majority. This is the first time a Democrat has been elected Representative from Burlington since 1853. The regular Republican ticket for county officers is probably elected in Chittenden County, through a heavy temperance bolt on a portion of the ticket.

THE RETURNS COMING IN SLOWLY.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 1.—Returns come in slowly, but the indications are that there will be but a slight falling off from the Republican majorities of 1872 on the State ticket. Several of the larger towns in the State have elected Democratic town representatives, which was effected by coalitions of the Rum Party with the Democrats. Rutland elects a Democratic representative by thirty-four majority. Brandon and Burlington also elect Democratic representatives by small majorities. Hon. Luke P. Poland, Republican, is re-elected without much doubt from the Second Congressional District. Col. Charles H. Joyce, Republican, is elected by a very large majority from the First Congressional District. Hon. G.W. Hendee, Republican, is re-elected by a large majority from the Third Congressional District. Mr. Joel C. Baker, the regular Republican nominee for State's Attorney for Rutland County, is defeated.

NO CHOICE IN POLAND'S DISTRICT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 1.—The vote to-day has been a light one, except in the Second Congressional District, where there is a bolt. The returns come in very slowly. At 12 o'clock reports of the popular vote had been received from only seventy-two towns, representing about one-third of the vote of the State on a full ballot. Not for a score or more years have the voters been so refractory or the voting so irregular. The bolt in the Second Congressional District is a serious one, and has probably resulted in no choice at this ballot.

The candidates are Hon. L. P. Poland, the present Republican incumbent and regular nominee, and Hon. D. C. Dennison, bolting Republican, and Hon. C. N. Davenport, Democrat. Besides these, Col. J. B. Mead, granger, has something of a vote. The upshot of it is that thirty towns give Poland 3,156; Dennison, 3,491; Davenport and scattering, 1,203.

There are 152 towns in the district, and there is still room to hope for the election of Judge Poland, but the indications are against him.

This same refractory spirit has been manifested to a considerable extent in the counties, and even in the towns. In the latter, regular nominees have been subject to the same disregard, and compromise or bolting candidates elected. The Governor vote in the towns reported stands: For Peck, 14,339, and for Bingham, 5,101.

The straight candidates for the Senate are probably chosen in all cases, except in Franklin County, where Mr. Leach is defeated by Victor Atwood, Democrat.

The House will be a body of considerable ability. H. H. Powers, of Morristown; Park Davis, of St. Albans; W. W. Grant, of Barton, and P. W. Hyde, of Castleton, being among those elected.

The following is the vote for the Governor in the towns named:

| | Peck. | Bingham. |
|---|---|---|
| Addison | 165 | 5 |
| Middlebury | 466 | 42 |
| New-Haven | 250 | 21 |
| Salisbury | 172 | 8 |
| Bennington | 360 | 276 |
| St. Johnsbury | 700 | 98 |
| Lyndon | 212 | 199 |
| St. Albans | 901 | 283 |
| Stowe, (Bingham's home) | 83 | 259 |
| Rutland | 636 | 473 |
| Brattleboro | 504 | 48 |
| Woodstock | 384 | 35 |

In the First and Third Congressional Districts Hon. G. W. Hendee and Col. Chas. A. Joyce are chosen to Congress by large majorities.

### THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN COLUMBUS TO-DAY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—The night trains have brought in large delegations of Republicans from all sections of the State to attend the State Convention, which will meet in the Opera House to-morrow. Prominent among these are Senator Sherman, Ex-Gov. Noyes, James A. Garfield, Chas. Foster, Jas. Monroe, Wm. West, Benj. Eggleston, L. B. Gunckel. The temporary Chairman of the convention will be Hon. Chas. Foster, who was yesterday renominated for Congress by acclamation from the Sandusky District, who has gained a national reputation as the exposer of the Sanborn frauds and the advocate of economy in the Lower House of Congress. His speech will be short and emphatic. It is reported to-night that Gov. Noyes will be made permanent President of the convention. The present State officers will be renominated as follows: Secretary of State, A. T. Wikoff; Judge of Supreme Court, Luther Day; Commissioner of Common Schools, T. W. Harvey; Clerk of Supreme Court, Rodney Foos; Member of Board of Public Works, S. R. Hosmer. Some opposition to the renomination of Hosmer is anticipated, but it is not likely to be strong enough to defeat him. The platform will be drafted mainly from the resolutions prepared for the Republican Convention of Richland County on last Saturday, and which were telegraphed to the country as emanating from that distinguished statesman. It will take positive grounds on the financial question, declaring in favor of the payment of the national debt in coin, according to the terms of the act of March 18, 1869; that specie payments should be resumed at the earliest practicable period, and that the national banking system should be made free.

The platform will further declare in favor of the National and State Governments taking action to provide competing lines that will cheapen the transportation of the products of labor. It will also insist on the strictest economy in the disbursement of the public revenues; ask that the National revenue be derived wholly from taxes on tobacco, spirits, beer, and imported goods, and that the object of tariff laws shall be revenue, with incidental protection. On the temperance question it will probably take advanced ground, favoring laws that will lessen the evils resulting from dram-selling, and demand their rigid enforcement, as all other laws are enforced against criminal acts. This advanced position on the temperance issue will be taken with the view of gaining almost the entire temperance vote, especially since the temperance party are bitterly opposed to the license plank of the Democratic Party in this State. When the Democratic Convention met last week it was not known that the license proposition, which was submitted with the rejected constitution, had been defeated by about seven thousand majority, otherwise it is believed that party would not have taken the position it did on this issue. Thousands of Democrats are dissatisfied with the license features of their resolutions. They are also displeased with the meaningless verbiage of the financial plank of their platform. They would have preferred an open, clear, straitforward declaration, one way or the other.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

THE MESSRS. HOAR AND THE SEVENTH AND NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A movement is on foot to make Judge Hoar a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Middlesex District. Yesterday a paper was presented him, bearing the signatures of his political friends, asking him to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate. Should he accede to their request a lively contest is promised. A similar request has been made to his brother in the Worcester District.

NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—The Democrats of the Twelfth Congressional District, convened at Lancaster, Ohio, have nominated A. T. Walling.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-third Pennsylvania District, to-day nominated Alex. G. Cochran.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 1.—Col. Carlton B. Curtis, of this city, has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania District.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the First Wisconsin District nominated L. B. Caswell for Congress.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—Judge F. H. Haite, of Maukato, was nominated by the Democrats of the First Congressional District.

### SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

COLLISION ON THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD—SEVEN PERSONS INJURED BUT NO LIVES LOST.

At about 8:30 o'clock last night an accommodation train which left New-Haven at 5:18 P. M., and drawn by a new engine, which failed to make proper steam, lost some forty minutes time in running to Mount Fernon. It was followed by the Shore Line Express, which ought to have started from Nnw-Haven at 5 o'clock, but which was nearly an hour behind time. As the accommodation train was standing on the track at the Mount Vernon station the express train come up. The engineer, there being a curve at that point, failed to see the red signal of the train in the depot until it was too late to avoid a collission. He shut off steam, but without avail. The locomotive struck the rear car of the stationary train, and was completely imbedded in it. Two other cars were also badly broken. The baggage car and one passenger car of the express train were almost entirely demolished. Mr. Franklin, the conductor of the accommodation train, was seriously injured, as was also the engineer of the express train, Mr. Allen. Bohner, the fireman sprang from the engine, and was also injured. A passenger named John Nevertiskie, residing at No. 192 Orchard street, this City, had three ribs broken, and received dangerous internal wounds. M. A. Milley, also of this city, had his left arm broken. Mrs. William Wilson received a few slight cuts and bruises. No other persons were injured.

### CRANBERRIES.

MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—THE FOREIGN TRADE—COMMISSIONS — VAST INCREASE IN VALUE OF CRANBERRY LANDS.

BRICKSBURG, N. J., Sept. 1.—The New-Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association met in convention at this place, this morning, at Library Hall, Rev. J. H. Brakeley, of Bordentown, in the chair, and W. S. Johnson, Secretary. The first business in order was the reading of reports. Mr. Brakeley's report on the enemies of cranberries, states that the vine worm is not so formidable as formerly. Mr. N. B. French read the report on statistics, which was adopted. Mr. Brakeley found that the cran color is obtained from petroleum, and thinks there is no probability of cranberries being utilized for that purpose. Prof. Taylor's report on "Scald" was read and adopted. Mr. E. W. Crane read the report of the Foreign Trade Committee, which was adopted. Mr. Quinn reported as to introducing cranberries in England. N. H. Bishop reported as having sent twenty-five crates of cranberries to Liverpool. Mr. French, on behalf of the Foreign Trade Committee, suggested the propriety of organizing a joint stock company for the purpose of shipping cranberries to Europe, and proposed a plan of organization. Mr. French moved that the books of the proposed stock company be opened, which was adopted, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock company.

The Chairman referred the members to the report of Prof. Thomas Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, on the rot and scald, and said the result of his investigation would save the growers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The report of the investigating committee appointed to inquire into the transactions of the commission merchants, states that a test case had resulted favorably to the producers, N. H. Bishop having had a case tried. The investigations are still proceeding. The proposition is to induce the Delaware peach growers and other fruit producers to join hands in shipping and selling fruits, and to guard against the extortionate commissions charged by dealers. The report was adopted.

After some other small matters were disposed of, the convention adjourned to meet the third week in January at Trenton, N. J.

The meeting was large and composed of men of intelligence, and who were extensively engaged in the business. Many useful facts were presented. Wild cranberry land used to sell for ten cents an acre in Southern New-Jersey, while at present it is worth $800 an acre. Much has been done by the Cranberry Growers' Association during its short existence, in promoting the interest of growers of this fruit by searching out the enemies they have to contend with, determining the proper remedy, as well as taking steps for regulating, marketing, and selling, both at home and in Europe. The growers, by uniting in a common interest, will save thousands of bushels of berries formerly lost, and many thousand dollars added to the profits from this culture.

The Foreign Trade Committee have made arrangements with Mr. P. S. Quinn, who sails for England soon, to take an active part in the work of introducing cranberries into the markets of Europe. They are well satisfied with the results of shipments already made, and intend to follow up the matter vigorously. It is believed that in England and France large and remunerating markets may be secured by a proper preparation of the way. The introduction of a moderate quantity of the fruit, under judicious arrangements, may induce its sale, and when once introduced, and its qualities understood, it is believed by practical dealers that the demand will be large, and the prices remunerative.

### SUMMARY PUNISHMENT OF A NEGRO.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 1.—The negro who outraged a girl five years old, near Canton, Penn., last week, and then cut her throat, was being taken to Towanda Jail, when he was taken from the wagon by masked men, and riddled with bullets. He was an active member of a Sunday-school, and quite a favorite with the children.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### THE NEW CABLE.

EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO MILES PAID OUT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—At noon yesterday the Great Eastern had paid out 822 nautical miles of the Anglo-American Company's new cable, and all was going well, although a hard north-east gale had been blowing for thirty-six hours.

### SPAIN.

RUSSIAN AGENTS IN BOTH CAMPS—CARLIST RESERVES—PUYCERDA.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Gen. Zabala has arrived here to confer with the Government.

Russia has sent special agents to the Republican and Carlist general head-quarters to report on the military positions of the contending parties.

The Carlist Gens. Tristany and Mora were defeated by the Republicans near Seo de Urgel on Sunday last, losing 400 killed and wounded.

The Carlists, having despaired of the capture of Puycerda, are preparing to burn the town with incendiary projectiles to-night.

THE SEIGE OF VITORIA.

BAYONNE, Sept. 1.—The Carlists under Alvarez have defeated and driven off the column of Gen. Loma, who was attempting to throw provisions into Vitoria.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONSCRIPTION.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—There has been some rioting in the Province of Barcelona, caused by opposition to the conscription. In some instances the boxes containing the names of those liable to draft were stolen and burned.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAM-SHIP LINES AND THE PUBLIC—COMPETITION ENDED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The representatives of the Atlantic steam-ship lines held a final conference at Liverpool to-day, and took steps which put an end to competition between them. They fixed the rate of a steerage passage at five guineas on the fast and £5 on the slow lines, and agreed to carry freight at minimum rates, which are about fifty per cent. below those of the old arrangement. Three months' notice is required from any line which may wish to withdraw from the agreement.

A HEAVY GALE ON THE COAST.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The weather throughout the country to-day is tempestuous, and on the coast the gale is very heavy.

### FRANCE.

ENGLISH PILGRIMS—NEWSPAPERS FINED FOR PUBLISHING BAZAINE'S LETTER.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A large number of Catholic pilgrims from England have arrived here on their way to the shrine at Pontigny.

The journals *Le Temps*, *L'Opinione Nationale*, and *Le Bien Public*, have been sentenced to a nominal penalty for publishing Marshal Bazaine's letter.

### CUBA.

A PROMINENT OFFICIAL SUFFERING FROM VOMITO.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—Señor Cortes Llanos, Director of the Finances, is suffering from the vomito.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Lebanon, Ohio, early yesterday morning, destroyed the principal business block, the Congregational Church, the Ross Hotel, and the Town Hall. The total of the losses is estimated to be between $65,000 and $70,000. The insurance is $10,000, in the following offices: Continental, of New-York, $1,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,000; Ætna, $2,000; Home, $3,000; North America, $500; Underwriters', $1,000.

The fire in Mobile, Ala., on Monday night was confined principally to Snow's music store where it originated. Carothon's drug store, Orhart's toy store, and Nevill's tobacco store were considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

The carpet-yarn factory of J. H. Taylor, corner of Twenty-third and Simes streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $11,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

The fire which broke out at the Clark Thread Works in Newark, N. J., about midnight Monday, proved very disastrous in its results. It originated in the large frame building used as a dyeing, bleaching, and drying house, which is located on the bank of the Passaic. In a few minutes the building was in flames, and the heat was so intense that the main building and Dunn's patent leather factory were in danger, and a second alarm was given. The fire was confined to the Clark Works, however, and the brigade attached to the works rendered effective aid in extinguishing it. The building was 100 feet square and only one story high, except the portion of it used as a drying-house, which was two stories. The latter was entirely consumed and the other nearly so. The losses are: On building, $13,000; on machinery, $9,500; on stock, $35,000, making a total of $57,500, which is fully covered by insurance. The business of the concern will not be affected by the fire.

A fire broke out at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday on Sarah Ann street and St. Paul's avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Three houses and two stables have been burned down so far, and the fire is still burning. The damage already done is estimated at $10,000.

The premises of M. Zinragras, agent for Faber's pencils, on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 114 William street, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday evening.

### THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen slightly in Minnesota, with cloudy weather. It has risen rapidly in the extreme North-west, and decidedly so over the Middle and Eastern States, and on the South Atlantic Coast. Clear weather prevails in the former regions, but easterly winds, with cloud and rain in the latter. Clear or partly cloudy weather very generally prevails elsewhere.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday, over the South Atlantic States raising barometer, stationary or falling temperature, northerly winds, and on the coast cloudy weather, with local rains.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, north-easterly winds, slightly higher temperature, and clear weather.

For the upper Mississippi and the lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, diminishing southerly winds shifting to northerly, local storms followed by clearing weather and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, diminishing southerly winds, cloudy, followed by clearing weather.

For the lower lake region, stationary barometer, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy, and clear weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, and clear weather.

For the Middle States, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, light northerly winds, and clear weather.

# AMONG THE HILLS.

## LATE SUMMER AT DELAWARE WATER GAP.

THE WANING SEASON—THE FORESTS PUTTING ON THEIR AUTUMN TINTS—AMUSEMENTS AT A COUNTRY SUMMER RESORT—CLIMBING A PENNSYLVANIA MOUNTAIN.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Monday, Aug. 31, 1874.

For the past week the nights have been decidedly cold, and the mornings have been so misty that the mountains were invisible until 9 or 10 o'clock. The influence of this state of things has been sensibly felt by the more delicate maples, whose leaves are beginning to turn, and are showing every shade of color from the palest yellow to deep crimson and copper brown. The pointed leaves of the sumach also are now blood red, but that which is a loss for some plants is a gain for the sumach, which is perfectly insignificant, and has neither comeliness of form nor splendor of color until the cold air gives it its death-warrant, and then its beautiful dying tint gives it celebrity. It is, perhaps, the very first to turn, although the maples follow hard upon it. But these signs that the short Summer of the mountain region is waning, and that the Fall season is coming are outdone by the hotel itself, from which half, indeed more than half, the boarders have fled. As soon as ever it becomes more comfortable to leave the country than to stay in it, thousands of families welcome the fact with a perfect frenzy of delight. Everybody feels that after all these Summer holidays are a sort of necessary exile, and that like the orange wine of the Marchioness in Dickens' novel, they only convince themselves that they like it by making believe very hard. At first, no doubt, the change is pleasant, but when the charm of novelty has worn off every one wishes himself back again. At Saratoga happiness shouts too much, rushes about too much, gives one a moral headache. In retired country places like this Water Gap, happiness vegetates too much, lives too much without sensations, goes to bed too soon of nights, and gets up too late in the morning. And since so many people have gone away, and the evening games have languished, the long hours before going to bed have become very long indeed, and the Friends who have not the refuge of cards have taken to gossiping with fatal results. When there was a goodly number of us we were united, but now that we are few we are all broken into sets. Our very diversions have become a source of heart-burnings. Croquet is now only a polite name for quarreling, and I have seen faces flush with anger at the success of a rival, and grow pale with despair over a missed stroke as if the fate of empires was hanging in the balance, to be determined by driving a wooden ball through a series of wire hoops. I have heard polite gentlemen actually scold their lady partners, and sisters say the most hateful things to each other about stopping the ball with their skirts. A promising engagement has actually been broken off in consequence of the gentleman hinting that the lady shoved the ball instead of hitting it! This will show to what a pass we have come.

The ladies are also by the ears as to the important point of who can walk the furthest. Efforts have been made to drag the gentlemen into this, some of the Friends circulating reports that one gentleman had said that another gentleman told him that he thought he could outwalk any member of the community. Fortunately for themselves the males can find diversions outside of the limits, so to speak, and hence are not obliged to seek for sensations by getting up small squabbles. For my own part, I have divided my time pretty equally between walking up hills and lying on my back in the sun on the lawn in front of the house. I find that these two methods of passing away the time react pleasantly on each other. When I am stretched on the broad of my back on the grass, with my hat tilted over my eyes, I think dreamily of what hill I shall climb next; and when I am climbing, I deliberate under what tree I shall recline in the afternoon, and wonder whether the sky will look, as heretofore, like blue fire. On one afternoon, when reclining with great comfort in a specially shady place, with my eyes fixed on the distant top of Mount Tammenund, I was startled by the appearance of a white object, which glittered among the trees on the uttermost height. It came and went fitfully, like a flag bellying out with the breeze, and then retiring its folds, and on inquiry I learned that it was, indeed, a flag which an adventurous party had planted some time ago, and, moreover, that it was considered by the visitors to the Gap the height of daring and intrepidity to make the ascent. This was enough to make me choose Tahmenund for my next venture, and as in conversation I derided the difficulty of the venture from the conformation of the Kittitanis all through this region, I had the pleasure of inducing a gentleman to accompany me with his two children—a young girl and a little boy.

To make the ascent from the front of the Water Gap one is obliged to hire a boat from the station beneath the Kittitani House, and row about a mile and a half down the Delaware. The river at the present season is very low, and the depth of its waters is strikingly irregular. At one time the boat traverses sullen depths of sixty feet, and at another the stream is so shallow that the bottom of the boat grates upon the pebbles in the bed. The scene is a pleasant and lively one, for the river is broad and its surface is dotted with boats filled with visitors. In one direction the eye perceives a solitary boat where the gentleman is trolling for bass, and the ear is caught by the sound of the reel as he gives out more line. In another direction are two school girls learning to row, and moving the oars up and down in circles that would make Cook, of Yale, open eyes of amazement. In a third is a stout gentleman, rowing an equally stout lady, who sits nervously in the stern of the boat, and incessantly "apologizes to Joe for being such a fool on the water, but she really can't help it." Joe, who had not rowed for some time, and had evidently forgotten how fleshy he was, does not listen to her apologies in the slightest, being occupied doubly in recalling what he knew about boating, and in steering clear of the rocks, which plentifully line the Pennsylvania shore. (The other side, where we are going to make our assault on the mountain, is in New-Jersey.) On our left are two boat-loads of people, who have come to see the Water Gap from the river, and who are endeavoring to incite their respective boatmen to race. But they have no emulation in their souls, and, after accepting bribes, give each other the wink of duplicity, and only sham a contest.

Viewed from the water the relative heights of Mounts Minsi and Tahmenend must be very nearly equal, with a slight advantage in favor of the latter. But the quality of picturesqueness is altogether with Tahmenend, which presents on its side a series of precipices, and on its front a very bold bluff. To the right of this bluff there is a ravine, and on the edge of this is a chute where timber in former times was slid down. This is the road for the ambitious pedestrians who desire to ascend. Unfortunately for them, the trees in descending removed the vegetable mold, and left bare a track of rough stones of small size, which are very unpleasant to the feet, and moreover have the bad habit of slipping downward when one has entrusted his weight to them. This disagreeable path is at first exposed to the sun's rays, but after mounting some 300 feet one is sheltered by oaks and walnuts, and by diminutive chestnuts. Here and there among the débris of the route, crags peak up which are excessively welcome as affording a sure foothold. Up this stony path our way we make slowly and groaningly, with some question of the wisdom of the ascent. But when we have toiled up some 700 feet, the road goes to the right, and brings us straight to the precipice upon the southern flank of the mountain, from which a magnificent view is afforded of the country lying both north and south. To the north we see another range of Kittatinnys, with the bold height of Pokino, and its great perpendicular bluff plainly visible at a distance of more than twenty miles. Between us and it lie low hills and lovely villages, the former studded with fields of white buckwheat, the latter dark with woods, between which peer out the white-washed houses of the farmer and the pine-wood burns blazing like masses of light in the sunshine. From the brown fields, where the harvest has already been reaped, there ascend to heaven great clothes of blue smoke from the burning heaps of refuse. The clouds go sailing over this expanse, and their shadows rest upon the slopes of the hills, moving slowly upward to the ridges, where some times the rocks come out and give a wild air to the scene. The Water Gap Hotel upon the summit of its hill, a continuation of the flank of Blockade Mountain, cut several millions of years ago, by the flood of a mightier Delaware than we can well conceive, shows grandly, and the flower flag flutters from its tall staff, like a blossom to which some fairy has given the gift of wings. Looking southward we trace the windings of the river, and see one, two bridges. Mount Minsi is just opposite to us, and as we cannot see the sloping lines, because it is foreshortened, we get the full effect of its mass, and pronounce it grand indeed.

But lingering is forbidden, and we recommence the ascent, which is evidently becoming steeper and steeper. We keep along the edge of the precipice to our right hand, while to our left the bluff grows momentarily bolder and grander. Its lines of stratification are regular as a wall, but they have been upheaved, and are set at an angle of some 970. The trees are now all trees, but stunted and poor, not because the height is great, but on account of the want of soil. The incline is so great that the soil washes away with the rains, save what is retained between the débris of the stones. At length we reach a point where the precipice obtrudes itself upon our notice, and after feasting our eyes once more upon the views, we turn abruptly to the left. But here the stones cease, and we have to make our way through mingled whortleberry and laurel bushes. The ground under foot is very slippery, the slope excessively steep, and after trying progression erect, we are compelled to go on hands and feet, grabbing hold of the bushes and pulling ourselves up by them. Intermingled with these bushes is the sweet fern, the stems of which are fortunately very tough, and our progress, though slow and laborious, is still sure. The whortleberry bushes are covered with fruit, and as we are parched with thirst and there is no water, we eat and climb climb and eat. I have not encumbered myself with an alpenstock, in consequence of which I have to carry the *havresac* containing the lunch. It becomes a fearful nuisance. If I wear it *à la militaire*, it chokes me, and if I carry it in my hand I cannot grasp the bushes to help myself along. If I sling it on my arm it falls off. In despair I hint to the party that it had better be left where it is, and we can eat our lunch when we come down. But as this proposition is met with cries of anguish, I adopt the ingenious plan of throwing it ahead of me, making my way to it, and then throwing it ahead again. This gives me and all the rest unlimited satisfaction, and so we progress until we reach the summit of this very steep place, and see before us, to the left, the end of our labors. To climb to this is neither so laborious nor so slow, and we very soon find ourselves on the very apex of the mountain.

The parties who have made the ascent must be numerous, for we see on no less than seven trees flags waving, although only one is visible from below. The trunks of the trees are also adorned with cards inscribed with the names of the parties who made the ascent. These are ingeniously fastened with wooden pegs driven into the bark. Besides these, we come across pickle bottles and preserve bottles, in which are cards telling the same story. One is interesting, and I captured it. It is dated Camp Innocence, and relates how the party comprising it ascended the mountain on the 31st of July to see sun-set, built a fire and bivouacked there all night, and came down next morning after viewing the sunrise. This party, consisting of six young men, has been traveling through the Kittatinnys during the Summer, with the equipments of infantry, and have tented out everywhere, doing their own cooking, buying their provisions as they wanted them, thoroughly independent of hotel-keepers, lords of themselves, able to go anywhere, stay as long or as short a time as they pleased, seeing nature in her best aspects and enjoying themselves to the very top of their bent. They encamped at Caldeno Glen in a very wilderness of rhododendron blossoms, and remained for some time time, attending a hop at the Water Gap House, where they waltzed with the utmost intrepidity. Nor is this by any means a solitary instance. It is certain that a new era is dawning upon us, and that our young men are learning to be above dissipation, to appreciate athletic sports, and to love their country with the enthusiasm of artists as well as the ardor of patriots. The men who chose that camping-ground among the rhododendrons of Caldeno must have had the instincts of art.

After we hoisted our flag and inscribed our names and fastened our inscription to a tree, we had lunch. Then and then only the ingenuity of my plan of transporting the *havresac* struck the party with its true splendor. For the amiable landlady, Mrs. Alsopp, knowing that we should be terribly thirsty, and that there was no water on the summit, had provided us with a quantity of greengages, and had picked out the ripest for us. By my skillful maneuvre, these had been converted into one indiscriminate squash, which had mingled freely with the sandwiches. We looked astounded, but as it was no use crying over spilled milk, we began skirmishing for such lucky ones as had escaped the smash up. Fortunately the major part of the sandwiches were intact, but these being of ham, made us excessively thirsty, so that we could not remain long on the summit, but were driven downward by the most oppressive thirst. The boatman had told us that there was a spring at the bottom of the mountain, and this made us eager to descend. There was no other way when we came to the steep place than to sit down and graciously glide over the huckleberry bushes by our own momentum. Fortunately, when we had again struck the stony path I thought I heard the falling of water. We were all silent and listened intently. There could be be no mistake about it, but it was so gentle that the fall was either very slight or the distance very great. It was to our right, so to our right we traveled, and had the felicity of hearing the musical gurgling more and more distinct. We soon came to a belt of thicket gorgeous with wild sun-flowers, lobelia, and all the blossoms that the mountains boast at this season. These were sheltered by nut bushes of different kinds, and by walnut trees and larches, with occasionally a big pine. The murmur of falling water was now very distinct, and, looking through the twilight of the thicket, our eyes were delighted with the flashing of water gushing from ledges of rock and falling in diamond drops from a hundred places. In one spot, however, it gushed forth with a stream as broad as a man's wrist, and thither we hastened. We had in our possession as a trophy the preserve bottle of the Camp of Innocence, and this we filled, and after giving it a hasty rinsing, we drank lustily. The water was quite cold and excessively sweet, and to our parched palates was thrice welcome, and would have been had it been less good than it really was. All round the ledges were mosses, and on the sides of the water-course, among the stones, were beautiful ferns, and the entire spot was a charming little oasis. We resolved to follow the path of the brook-let down the mountain side to the Delaware, and found it a very excellent road—better, indeed, for ascent than descent. It seems curious that the good people who ascended previously did not discover this spring, but they did not, for many of the inscriptions spoke of the want of water. The natives probably knew all about it, but they kept their knowledge to themselves. GAR.

## A LONG WAY AFTER CÆSAR.

A Hamburg newspaper relates the following story: A young married couple, on their wedding journey, resided for some time on the shores of the Lake of Constance, and one day visited the celebrated Yole-of-Mainau, where at the same time the Emperor William was residing as guest of the Grand Duke of Baden. After having strolled about upon the lovely island for a time, the young couple determined to cross to the main land, but the weather had unfortunately changed for the worse; the wind blew in violent gusts, and the waves dashed with such vehemence against the sides of the little boat in which they had embarked that the ferryman, after many fruitless efforts, declared it impossible to proceed. The boat's head was therefore turned toward the island, and in a few minutes its inmates were landed again, but completely at a loss what to do and where to pass the night. The Emperor William and his son-in-law, the Grand Duke, had been standing on the strand and watching the efforts of the boatmen to make headway against the storm. After the young couple had landed the Emperor met them on the beach, inquired if they had been the inmates of the boat, asked after their names, about their circumstances, where they were from, and various other things. In the meantime he gave orders for steam to be got up in his own little iron steamer, and informed the young man and his wife that it would convey them in safety to the opposite shore. The lady had, however, been so frightened by the first encounter with the wild waves that she seemed rather to doubt whether the steamer was more trustworthy than the boat had proved, and expressed her apprehensions at last quite openly. "Do not be in the least alarmed," said the Emperor, in the kindest and most affable manner possible, "you can embark in the steamer without any fear; she will carry you safely across. She bears my name, 'The Emperor William,' and that is security in storms too."

# THE TENNESSEE MASSACRE.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS' VIEWS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

HIS SPEECH AT THE INDIGNATION MEETING IN MEMPHIS—WARM PRAISE OF THE NEGROES.

The following is the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal's* report of the speech made by Jefferson Davis at the mass-meeting held in that city on Friday evening last to denounce the horrible and inexcusable massacre of negroes at Trenton, Gibson County, on the Tuesday night previous:

"FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: You have assembled here to-night not for the bare purpose of giving an expression which humanity commands, but you have assembled for a higher and a holier duty. [Applause.] It is what you owe to your sires, what you owe to your posterity, what you owe to the living, and what you owe to the gallant dead who fell for the sacred cause of Southern independence. Never has a country been more truly in a condition of having lost all save its honor, and you, men of the Counties of Jackson, Grundy, Polk, and many others of wide reputation, may be expected to denounce whatever would stain the honor and whatever would tarnish the fair name of the living. [Applause.] You are not here, then, merely to express your horror of a particular crime; still less are you here to argue what is due from one race to another. It is a crime, and a crime to be punished as it deserves, but that belongs to the law and its officers. That they will do their duty, those only who distrust our people can fail to believe. But you come to appeal to the moral sense of the world; your words are to go abroad to mankind, let it understand that you are not a race of assassins; that you are not the men who mask, but stand in the dignity of your manhood, and in the likeness of your Creator; with eyes open and exposed you dare assert your rights, and protect them to the best of your ability; and to the end of your lives will go forward with honor which never seeks concealment, wears no mask, and never blackens its face. I was peculiarly struck with the remark of the negro who was called upon by one of the committee sent to South Carolina, and who was expected to give testimony which would involve Gen. Wade Hampton in the Kuklux outrages. He was asked if he knew Wade Hampton. He said he did, and had known him since the time they were both boys together. They then said to him, "Do you believe he has been engaged in these Kuklux outrages?" "No, I do not believe it." "Why don't you believe it?" "Because if Mars Wade Hampton had been in it, it would have been the white man, and not the negro, that he would have struck."

The negroes were not our enemies—why should they become so? We are their friends. Yes, and the Southern men are the only friends they have to-day in any part of the world. It becomes us to be their friends. Every Southern man in his memory runs back to the negro woman who nursed him; to the boy who hunted and fished with him; to the man who taught him to ride and swim; and, as he grew to manhood, the cordial welcome given him by the old nurse, with a tenderness scarcely inferior to that of his own mother; and while he has such memories clustering around him, he cannot be the enemy to that useful race which was the main strength of our country, when we stood in this rebellion, which, I believe, God intended us to occupy. If we have been diverted from such relations, and if hostility has sprung up to any extent, it has been the work of those incendiaries who have come in to destroy the natural relations of the races, and thus fomenting a discord by producing the evils which now exist in society. But, my friends, it rests with you, whatever be the result, to show to the world that you are incapable of secret crime, that you hate the man who wears a mask, and whatever it is necessary for the public peace to do, you intend to do that, openly and manfully. Now, then, let us say what is the necessary future of these two races living together. They require the white man to provide for them and protect them as he always has done, and I believe that will require him to do so to the end of time. Now, then, as to these white men who believe in a war of races that the black may be exterminated, and see in this a future that is desirable, I have no sympathy. The negroes were my friends in the olden times. They were our protectors when our brave men went to the field and the women and children remained at home. [Applause.] It was they who brought the Mississippi Valley into cultivation, and by them alone can that valley, in my opinion, ever be cultivated. They are as necessary to us as we are to them; and, that kind of relation existing between us, it is no reason why the prosperity of the future shall not exceed that of the past. I do not intend to enter into the question on which every one has undoubtedly formed his opinion. I would only say for myself, that as I cannot have hostility to these deluded people, the only feeling of indignation I have is against the white men who have disturbed this relation between us; who have fomented discord; who have led the imaginative negro into evil; against them, I say, I hurl the thunderbolt of your vengeance. [Applause.]

## PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BROWN.

ALL UNLAWFUL BANDS ORDERED TO DISPERSE, AND CIVIL OFFICERS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR RIOTS AND JAIL-BREAKINGS.

Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, on Saturday last issued a proclamation or address as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 29, 1874.

*To the Judicial, Ministerial, and all Peace Officers, and to the People of Tennessee:*

The means at the command of the Chief Executive of the State are wholly inadequate to the enforcement of the law without the hearty co-operation of all civil officers, supported by a healthy public sentiment. Appeals are daily made to this office for military assistance, or for authority to organize companies. The recent atrocities in the State have engendered a feverish and unnatural excitement in the public mind to such an extent that the lawful remedies for existing and apprehended evils are overlooked in a morbid anxiety to have military protection. Tennessee has no military power. The Militia can be called out by the General Assembly alone, and then only in case of rebellion or invasion. If past experience may be regarded as a just criterion, the Militia, if called into service, would tend rather to aggravate than to alleviate existing troubles. I will not would preserve our State Government, and the liberties of our people, we must and do look to military power to enforce the law and punish crime. The civil law affords ample protection to society, if sheriffs, constables, judicial and ministerial officers will do their duty. They are elected by the people, and will do their duty, if public sentiment will demand it. The leading men in every community create and control public sentiment. The civil officers of each county have ample authority, under the law, both to prevent and punish crime. * * * Officers or citizens who fail or refuse to perform their respective duties are guilty of misdemeanors. If the Sheriff cannot obtain force enough in his county to meet the demands of the law, it is his duty to call on the Governor, on the application of the Sheriff, to send the necessary force from another county. With such ample authority, coupled with the power to enforce it, the civil officers are without excuse if the law is not executed in their counties. They are responsible for riots and jail-breaking, and public sentiment should demand and require of them vigilance and fidelity in the execution of their high trusts, and public opinion should boldly sustain them in their efforts to protect society and uphold the lawful authority. If from ignorance, cowardice, or want of fidelity, a public officer fails of doing his duty, let the people, whose servant he is, turn him out of office through the means provided out by the law, and diligence on the people of the county will be found to sustain or aid the officials in the proper exercise of their authority, let the officers apply to the Governor, and, he will, without delay, send them force enough to execute the law.

Let me say to the people of Tennessee, come to the rescue of the fair name you have heretofore so nobly won for your State. You are now heralded to the world as jail-breakers and murderers, rioters and law-breakers. With a few bloody and horrible exceptions, you do not deserve it. But those exceptions are taken by the world as the rule, and the effect upon your reputation, if not counteracted, will prove as disastrous as if the condemnation were deserved. Let every community speak out in just terms of indignation against these outrages, and create a spirit that will fortify and sustain your public officials in suppressing riots, and in preventing the commission of crime. Declare that every man, white and black, shall receive an equal measure of protection from the law's strong arm, and that every offender shall be brought to speedy punishment. Act promptly and courageously upon such resolves, and your State will once more be an example of peace and order. Your homes will be secure from violence. Your wives and children can rest in security. There will exist no longer animosities of races. Your jails will become, what they ought to be, houses of custody and protection. The law will be respected and obeyed, and your State will regain what she has temporarily lost by the acts of a few wicked and reckless men. A few men in every community have the power to control the evil-doers, and I inspire you by your love for your State, and as you value life and liberty, and the material prosperity of the country, lose no time in meeting the responsible duties you owe to yourselves, your families and your country. This will save you from military rule, and worse, even, than that, from anarchy, and probably nothing else will.

And in the discharge of my duty to enforce the law, I do warn all persons, white and colored, who have unlawfully banded together under the pretext of defense, or otherwise, immediately to disband, and I do warn all persons against any such organizations. And I do most earnestly enjoin upon all civil officers, and especially in those localities where there have recently been bloodshed and disturbances, that they compel the disbandment of all unlawful organizations, and that they use the utmost vigilance in bringing the guilty parties to punishment, and that they resort to every lawful remedy to prevent further violations of the law, to the end that the majesty of the law may be maintained and society protected.

Done at the Capitol of Tennessee, this 29th of August, 1874.

[L. S.] JOHN C. BROWN, Governor.

## HOW OLD THEY ARE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives some figures showing the present age of many persons now living: John Quincy Adams is forty-one; [illegible] Curtis, fifty; William B. Astor, fifty-one; Edward Everett Hale, fifty-two; William B. Washburn, fifty-four; Julia Ward Howe, fifty-four; Harvey Jewell, fifty-four; James Russell Lowell, fifty-five; Edwin P. Whipple, fifty-five; George B. Loring, fifty-seven; Nathaniel P. Banks, fifty-eight; Richard H. Dana, Jr., fifty-nine; Henry Ward Beecher, sixty; Harriet Beecher Stowe, sixty-two; Andrew P. Peabody, sixty-three; Wendell Phillips, sixty-three; James Freeman Clarke, sixty-four; Oliver Wendell Holmes, sixty-four; Peter Harvey, sixty-four; George S. Hillard, sixty-five; Robert C. Winthrop, sixty-five; John G. Whittier, sixty-six; Henry W. Longfellow, sixty-six; Ralph Waldo Emerson, seventy-one; Mark Hopkins, seventy-two; Leonard Bacon, seventy-two; Lydia Maria Child, seventy-two; Catherine E. Beecher, seventy-three; George Bancroft, seventy-four; Caleb Cushing, seventy-four; Richard H. Dana, Sr., eighty-seven.

## THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR—WHAT IT WILL COST TO CLEAN THE STREETS.

The following is the list of estimates for the Police Department, including the Street-cleaning Bureau, for the year 1875:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. W. Walling, Superintendent | $6,000 | |
| Geo. W. Dilks, Inspector | 5,500 | |
| John McDermott, Inspector | 5,500 | |
| Thos. W. Thorne, Inspector | 5,500 | |
| Frank C. Speight, Inspector | 3,500 | $20,000 |
| 3 Surgeons, at $2,000 each | 6,000 | |
| 19 Surgeons, at $1,000 each | 26,000 | |
| 37 Captains, at $2,000 each | 74,000 | |
| 148 Sergeants, at $1,600 each | 236,800 | |
| 2,300 patrolmen, at $1,200 each | 2,760,000 | |
| 83 doormen, at $900 each | 74,700 | 3,180,000 |
| Total for the force | | $3,200,000 |
| George W. Matsell, President and Commissioner | $8,000 | |
| Abram Duryee, Commissioner | 6,000 | |
| Abraham Disbecker, Commiss'er | 6,000 | |
| John R. Voorhis, Commissioner | 6,000 | 26,000 |
| Clerical force of department, Superintendent of telegraph, telegraph operators, and seventeen employes | | 59,460 |
| Total salaries | | $3,285,460 |

SUPPLIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising, binding, printing, and stationery | $12,000 |
| Badges, emblems, and equipments | 500 |
| Contingent expenses, meals for prisoners and destitute lodgers, postage, telegraphic dispatches, expenses of detectives, carfare of rewards, and surgeons' supplies | 6,000 |
| Fuel for station-houses and Central Department | 12,000 |
| Gas for station-houses and Central Department | 14,000 |
| Lost children expenses | 700 |
| Mounted Police, keep of 46 horses at $18 25 per week | 10,074 |
| Subsistence of witnesses—House of Detention | 5,100 |
| Station-house repairs | 2,500 |
| Supplying, cleaning, and furnishing station-houses | 20,000 |
| Steam-boat expenses | 5,480 |
| Telegraph supplies | 2,100 |
| Alterations, repairs, and additions of station-houses, including $15,000 for Twenty-eighth Precinct, lease of present station, expiring May 1, 1875 | $40,000 |
| Construction of new station-house for Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Precincts | 4,000 |
| Construction of new station-house for Nineteenth Precinct; for construction, $75,000; for land, $30,000 | 105,000 |
| Construction of new station-house for the Twenty-eighth Precinct and land | 100,000 |
| Grand total | $3,625,274 |

BUREAU OF STREET-CLEANING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deputy Inspector | $2,000 | 00 |
| 1 Superintendent of boats | 2,000 | 00 |
| 1 Superintendent of stables | 1,500 | 00 |
| 1 Superintendent of machines | 1,500 | 00 |
| 1 Chief Clerk | 3,000 | 00 |
| 1 pay-roll clerk | 1,500 | 00 |
| 2 clerks | 2,000 | 00 |
| 1 map clerk | 1,200 | 00 |
| 6 foremen | 18,000 | 00 |
| 2 Captains of steam-tugs | 6,000 | 00 |
| 8 employes | 4,200 | 00 |
| 2 vacancies | 4,680 | 00 |
| 11 Inspectors | 5,500 | 00 |
| 500 street-sweepers at $10 50 per week | 273,000 | 00 |
| 300 hired carts at $4 per day | 375,600 | 00 |
| 50 Police Department drivers at $10 50 per week | 27,300 | 00 |
| 12 machine drivers at $12 per week | 7,488 | 00 |
| 12 water-cart drivers at $12 per week | 7,488 | 00 |
| 100 scow laborers at $10 50 per week each | 54,600 | 00 |
| 23 hostlers and watchmen at $2 per day | 16,790 | 00 |
| 15 scow trimmers at $1 50 per day | 8,212 | 50 |
| Rent of stable | 1,000 | 00 |
| Keep of eighty horses at 65 cents per day | 18,980 | 00 |
| Shoeing | 3,840 | 00 |
| Provisions for steam-tugs | 2,500 | 00 |
| Coal for steam-tugs | 7,500 | 00 |
| Supplies for steam-tugs | 3,500 | 00 |
| Machine expenses, repairs, &c | 5,000 | 00 |
| Advertising, &c | 5,000 | 00 |
| Repairs of carts | 3,000 | 00 |
| Repairs of harness | 2,00 | 000 |
| Repairs of scows | 12,000 | 00 |
| Repairs of tugs | 7,000 | 00 |
| Total | $899,478 | 50 |

STOCK ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Building 2 sea-scows for garbage | $10,000 | |
| Building 30 mud-scows | 93,000 | |
| Building new steam-tug | 15,000 | |
| 25 horses | 6,250 | |
| 25 sets of harness | 1,000 | |
| 25 new carts | 3,750 | $129,000 00 |
| For removing snow and ice | | 100,000 00 |
| Grand total | | $1,128,478 50 |
| Total expenses of both departments for 1875 | | $4,753,752 50 |

## TEACHERS' SALARIES IN ENGLAND.

A return for the year 1873, prepared by the Education Department, shows that in England and Wales the average income of certificated masters of elementary schools aided by the Parliamentary grant was £103 11s.—the average being taken on the income of 7,629 such masters; 3,920 (more than half) were provided with a house or lived rent free. The income of certificated mistresses averaged £62 10s.—the average being taken on 5,035, and 2,022 were provided with a house or were rent free. The average income of certificated infants' mistresses was £60 9s.—the average being taken on 2,670, and 743 were provided with a house or rent free. In Scotland, in the same year, the average income of certificated masters was £110 8s. (or nearly £7 more than in England,) the average being taken on 1,549, and 1,036 (or two-thirds) were provided with a house or were rent free; the average income of certificated mistresses (taken on 636) was £58 14s., and 361 were provided with a house or were rent free; the average income of certificated infants' mistresses was £60 13s., the average being taken on 329, and 41 were provided with a house or rent free. In Ireland the income of 3,610 head male teachers of national schools shows an average of only £56 10s., and nearly four-fifths have to pay rent for their residences. A few—only 93—in the first class of the first division had an average income of £125 15s., but the average for the third class, constituting a majority of the whole number, was not quite £42 17s. The income of 1,937 head female teachers averaged £45 17s., three-fourths paying rent for their residences; there were 59 in the first class of the first division, whose income averaged £93 6s.; but 623 in the third class averaged only £37 12s., four-fifths of them having to pay rent for their residences.

## SPOILING THE EGYPTIAN.

It is very well for distinguished foreigners, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to pay their respects to the Khedive about that season when traveling into the tropics by the Nile route becomes pleasant. But when these visits are regularly made the occasion for putting pressure on the Viceroy's Administration for obtaining the grant of gratis conveyance up the river to each personage who is not above accepting it on these liberal terms, it comes in fact to a new and heavy tax on the Egyptians. Formerly it used to be a *dahabieh* which was sought. Now the number of distinguished people is annually increasing who arrive at Cairo with the fixed intention of putting on sufficient pressure to obtain the use of a viceregal steamer for their use. The Khedive is not always able to distinguish accurately to which of the great people who call upon him he might well refuse such favors, even when unhesitatingly asked. So the steamers are almost invariably given, to be paid for, of course, out of his revenue; the unfortunate villagers on the Upper Nile are often taxed specially to find free rations for the crews; and though the trip is no doubt much enjoyed, the enjoyment is very much at the expense of the fellahs, on whose oppressed condition Englishmen are wont to expatiate. We have reason to believe that the Khedive has recently expressed very clearly his desire to get rid of these grand visitors and the expense they entail; and as the greater part are Englishmen, and they are possibly not aware of the feelings which this system of blackmail keeps up, we take leave to point out the truth in good time, that those who contemplate "doing the cataracts" this year may arrange to do them at their own cost.

## CHURCHES IN NEW-YORK.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There is no question oftener asked than this: "Can you tell me what or whose church this is?" and although there is on almost every one a tablet with the name and residence of the sexton thereon, only a very few have the name of the church, and almost none the name of the Pastor. A very small amount of money would suffice to supply this want, and be the means of gratifying the natural curiosity of many strangers. I do not know any other way to call attention to this matter other than through the newspapers, and venture to ask you to use your influence. Yours, &c., F. E. G.

No. 889 BROADWAY, Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874.

## LONDON OMNIBUS CONDUCTORS.

It may be interesting to American street-car and omnibus companies to learn that the Directors of the London General Omnibus Company, in their report congratulating the shareholders on the increased traffic receipts, attribute the improvement in some measure to the fine weather and a good London season, but they believe that the successful prosecution and conviction of several of the conductors has had a very salutary effect. It was not without considerable difficulty and expense that an efficient way of satisfying the requirements of the criminal courts was discovered, and therefore some failures occurred in the earlier days; but these difficulties have been overcome, and detection and conviction are rendered much more certain. It is hoped that, this being known, conductors may think it wise to act more honestly in future toward their employers.

# BRIGHAM YOUNG.

## HIS ANSWER TO ANN ELIZA'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

HE DENIES ALL THE CHARGES OF CRUELTY, &C.—HE HAS A LARGE FAMILY AND ONLY $6,000 A MONTH INCOME.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Herald* brings us the complete answer of Brigham Young in the suit of divorce and alimony brought against him by Ann Eliza Young. It also gives a brief history of the case, saying that the suit was instituted on July 28, 1873, in the Third District Court of Utah. With the complaint there was a motion filed for alimony *pendente lite*, a notice to show cause why alimony should not be allowed being served on the defendant with the subpœna. In answer to that notice the defendant's counsel filed a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court in divorce matters. It was on this demurrer that the arguments were made in the District Court last Autumn, Associate Justice Emerson, of the First District, by request of Chief Justice McKean, sitting as Judge. Justice Emerson sustained the demurrer, denying the right of the District Court to make an order for the defendant to pay alimony *pendente lite*. That decision left the action on the calendar, and the defendant then filed a demurrer to the bill. Afterward, when the action was reached on the calendar, Chief Justice McKean on the Bench, the demurrer was submitted without argument, and was not decided till the 24th of July, this year, when the demurrer was overruled and the defendant given till Tuesday last to answer. In the meantime, however, after the demurrer was submitted, the Territorial Supreme Court had held a session, and had decided in Caste vs. Caste—two of the three Judges agreeing—that the District Court had original jurisdiction in divorce matters; hence the overruling of the demurrer by Justice McKean. As the suit now stands it is at issue, ready for trial. Here is Brigham Young's answer:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, COUNTY OF SALT LAKE.—ANN ELIZA YOUNG, by her next friend, Geo. E. Maxwell, plaintiff, vs. Brigham Young, defendant. Answer.

Now comes the said defendant, Brigham Young, and for answer to the bill of complaint of the said Ann Eliza Young, plaintiff, denies that on the 6th day of April, 1868, at the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, or at any other time or place, this defendant and the said plaintiff intermarried, or that since that time, or at any time, the said plaintiff has been, or now is, the wife of this defendant. For this defendant, on information and belief, alleges that before that time, to wit: On the 10th day of April, 1863, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, the said plaintiff was married to one Jas. L. Dee, who is still living, and that ever since the said 10th day of April, 1863, the said plaintiff has been, and, on the said 6th day of April, 1868, was, the lawful wife of the said James L. Dee, never, as this defendant is now advised and believes, having been divorced from the said James L. Dee. But this defendant further says, that on the 6th day of April, 1868, and at the time of the ceremony hereinafter referred to, he was informed, and then verily believed, that the said plaintiff had at that time been legally divorced from the said James L. Dee.

And the defendant, further answering, alleges that at the town of Kirtland, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1834, this defendant, being then an unmarried man, was duly and lawfully married to Mary Ann Angell, by a minister of the Gospel, who was then and there, by the laws of said State, authorized to solemnize marriages.

And that the said marriage was then and there fully consummated, and that the said Mary Ann Angell, who is still living, then and there became, and ever since has been, and still is, the lawful wife of this defendant, and on the said facts the said complainant on the said 6th day of April, 1868, and for a long time prior thereto, had full knowledge and information.

But defendant says that he and the said complainant were, on the 6th day of April, 1868, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and that it was a doctrine and belief of said church that members thereof might rightfully enter into plural or celestial marriages.

And defendant admits that on the 6th day of April, 1868, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in accordance with, and pursuant to the said doctrine, custom, and belief of the said Church, a ceremony was performed to unite the plaintiff and defendant in what is known as such plural or celestial marriage, the said first wife of this defendant being then living and undivorced, as plaintiff then and there well knew. But defendant denies that on the said 6th day of April, or at any other time, he and the said plaintiff intermarried in any other or different sense or manner than that above admitted and set forth. Defendant further alleges that the said complainant was then informed by the defendant, and then and there well knew, that by reason of said marriage aforesaid she could not have and need not expect the society or personal attention of this defendant, as in the ordinary relation between husband and wife.

Defendant denies that about a year after the said alleged marriage with plaintiff, or at any other time, defendant commenced or practiced toward the said plaintiff a systematic, or any course of neglect or unkindness, or cruel or inhuman treatment, or that at the said time the defendant commenced or practiced toward the said plaintiff a systematic or any course of neglect or unkindness, or cruel or inhuman treatment, ending in an absolute desertion of her or otherwise. But on the contrary, this defendant alleges that he has always, and at all times, treated the said plaintiff with due kindness and consideration.

Defendant denies that during the year 1869, or at any time, he constrained the complainant against her expressed wishes or remonstrance, to remove to a farm, belonging to defendant, situated four miles from Salt Lake City, or to remove to any place against her wishes.

Defendant denies that during all the time, or any of the time said plaintiff resided on his farm, she was compelled to perform, or under the necessity of performing, menial services in order to obtain the necessary means of subsistence, or for any purpose.

Denies as to what defendant is informed said plaintiff may have had with her during her sojourn on the said farm, in her complaint mentioned, this defendant is unable to state. But he denies that he ever prohibited her from having, or forbade her to have other or different companions with her beside her mother. Defendant denies that he did, after the mother of the said plaintiff became infirm and unable, to render assistance to said plaintiff, or at any time, object to her remaining longer on the place as a companion or otherwise to the plainti

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 Western Union.. 76⅞ | 10 N. Jersey Cen...105½ |
| 100 do........ 76¾ | 100 do........105½ |
| 200 do......c. 76¾ | 500 Union Pacific.... 28¾ |
| 500 do........ 76⅞ | 1300 do.....s3. 28¾ |
| 1000 do.....s3. 76¾ | 500 do........ 28¾ |
| 1000 do........ 76⅞ | 1500 do........ 28⅝ |
| 1000 do.....s3. 76⅞ | 600 Rock Island.... 101⅛ |
| 1000 do......c. 76⅞ | 8 do........ 101 |
| 1200 do.....b3. 77 | 100 do.....s3. 101⅛ |
| 500 do........ 77 | 100 do........ 101⅛ |
| 500 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 100 do.....b3. 101⅛ |
| 100 do........ 77⅛ | 100 do......c. 101⅛ |
| 100 do........ 77¼ | 200 St. Paul........ 35⅛ |
| 500 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102¼ | 300 do........ 35 |
| 1900 Lake Shore....... 73¼ | 100 do.....s3. 35 |
| 50 do........ 73 | 100 do........ 35⅛ |
| 100 do.....b3. 73⅜ | 200 do......c. 35 |
| 100 do........ 73⅞ | 200 do.....b3. 35 |
| 1600 do........ 73⅛ | 200 do........ 34⅞ |
| 100 do......c. 73¼ | 100 do........ 35 |
| 3000 Erie Railway...... 35 | 100 do......c. 35 |
| 100 do........ 35⅛ | 200 do........ 35 |
| 100 do........ 35¼ | 200 do........ 35 |
| 1100 do........ 35¼ | 100 do........ 34⅞ |
| 500 do........ 35⅛ | 100 North-western.... 38½ |
| 100 do.....s3. 35 | 1000 do......c. 38¼ |
| 1000 do........ 35 | 200 do.....s3. 38½ |
| 200 do........ 35⅛ | 200 Ohio & Miss.... 24⅛ |
| 500 do.....s3. 34⅞ | 100 do........ 24¼ |
| 500 do........ 34⅞ | 400 Tol. & Wab.... 34⅛ |
| 500 do........ 35 | 300 do........ 34 |
| 800 do........ 35⅛ | 300 do........ 34⅛ |
| 600 do.....b3. 35 | 500 do.....b3. 34¼ |
| 500 do........ 35 | 500 do.....s3. 34⅛ |
| 300 Pacific M...... 47⅜ | 100 do........ 34⅛ |
| 100 do........ 47⅜ | 300 do........ 34⅛ |
| 1800 do.....s3. 47½ | 600 do........ 34⅜ |
| 100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 11¾ | 400 do........ 34¼ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......b. c. 112½ | $1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68........116⅞ |
| 4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67........116¾ | 100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C........112½ |
| 600 do........117 | 10,000 do........12.112½ |
| 8,900 do.....b. c. 116⅝ | 3,000 do.....b. c. 112⅝ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Mo. 6s, P. bs. '94. 92½ | 100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 101⅛ |
| 5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.... 93⅛ | 700 do........ 101 |
| 1,000 N. Car. 6s, old, J. & J.......c. 19 | 100 do.....b3. 101 |
| | 200 do........ 101⅛ |
| 3,000 Ches. & O. 1st, coup. on........ 48 | 100 do.....b3. 101⅛ |
| | 100 do........ 101⅛ |
| 5,000 do........ 48⅛ | 400 do........ 101⅛ |
| 5,000 do........ 48¼ | 100 do........ 101⅛ |
| 2,000 Chi. & N. West. con. c. G. bs.. 78½ | 100 do.....s3. 101⅛ |
| | 100 do........ 101⅛ |
| 10,000 do.....b. c. c. 78¾ | 400 L. S. & M. So. b. c. b3. 73⅜ |
| 1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 101 | 400 do........ 73⅛ |
| 1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 84⅜ | 200 do.....b3. 73½ |
| 3,000 Har. 1st. 7s, c. 106 | 100 do......c. 73⅜ |
| 1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 83½ | 400 do........ 73⅛ |
| 1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s, b. c........ 104½ | 300 do........ 73⅜ |
| | 1200 do........ 73⅛ |
| 10 Ninth Nat. Bank. 100 | 1000 do.....b3. 73½ |
| 20 Gal. Nat. B'k. b. c. 130 | 500 do.....s3. 73⅜ |
| 200 Quick. M. Co. b. c. 30⅜ | 700 do........ 73⅜ |
| 100 do.....b3. 30½ | 600 do........ 73⅜ |
| 100 do........ 30½ | 400 do.....s5. 73⅝ |
| 100 Quick. Pf......b. c. 33⅞ | 300 do........ 73⅜ |
| 150 Amer. Exp....b. c. 60¾ | 100 do........ 73⅜ |
| 6 Adams Exp....b. c. 107½ | 15 N. Jer. Cen....... 105¼ |
| 800 Erie Rail...b. c. s3. 34⅞ | 100 do.....b. c. 104½ |
| 100 do.....b3. 35 | 100 do........ 105 |
| 600 do........ 34⅞ | 100 C. & N. W. b. c. b3. 38½ |
| 35 do........ 34⅞ | 100 do........ 38¼ |
| 500 do.....b3. 35 | 100 do........ 38¼ |
| 1700 do........ 34⅞ | 400 do........ 38⅜ |
| 100 do........ 34⅞ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3. 57 |
| 400 do.....s3. 34⅞ | 200 Un. Pac....b. c. b3. 28½ |
| 700 do........ 34⅞ | 100 do.....s3. 28⅝ |
| 500 do........ 34⅜ | 500 do........ 28½ |
| 500 do........ 34⅜ | 300 do........ 28½ |
| 1500 do........ 34½ | 400 do.....s3. 28⅝ |
| 500 do........ 34½ | 300 do.....b3. 28⅝ |
| 10 Clev. & Pitts. g'd. 87¼ | 1100 do........ 28¾ |
| 800 West. U. T. b. c. b3. 77¼ | 100 do........ 28⅞ |
| 500 do........ 77⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 28¾ |
| 1800 do........ 77⅛ | 200 do......c. 28⅞ |
| 300 do........ 77⅛ | 700 do........ 29 |
| 800 do.....s3. 77 | 100 do........ 29⅛ |
| 100 do........ 77⅛ | 1600 do.....s3. 29⅛ |
| 500 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 29⅛ |
| 1000 do.....b5. 77 | 100 do.....b4. 29⅛ |
| 1000 do.....b3. 77⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 29⅛ |
| 100 do........ 77⅛ | 300 do........ 29⅛ |
| 1100 do........ 77¼ | 2000 do........ 29¼ |
| 1100 do........ 77¼ | 400 do.....s3. 29½ |
| 1200 do.....b3. 77⅜ | 800 do........ 29¼ |
| 1700 do........ 77½ | 400 do.....s3. 29⅜ |
| 4000 do........ 77⅜ | 100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 34⅞ |
| 2500 do........ 77⅜ | 700 do........ 35 |
| 2000 do.....b3. 77⅞ | 200 do.....s3. 35⅛ |
| 1050 do........ 77⅛ | 100 D., L. & W....b. c. 108⅜ |
| 5400 do........ 77⅛ | 200 Tol. & Wab....b. c. 34⅛ |
| 400 do........ 77⅜ | 500 do........ 34⅛ |
| 200 do.....s3. 77⅛ | 100 do........ 34¼ |
| 100 do.....b3. 77⅜ | 100 do.....s3. 34¼ |
| 100 do........ 77⅜ | 300 do........ 34⅛ |
| 1200 do........ 77⅜ | 300 do........ 34⅛ |
| 2500 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 102¼ | 200 do.....b3. 34⅛ |
| 100 do........ 102⅛ | 200 do........ 34½ |
| 5 do........ 102 | 900 do........ 34⅛ |
| 1200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 47⅜ | 100 do.....s3. 34⅛ |
| 800 do......c. 47⅜ | 300 do........ 34⅜ |
| 100 do.....b3. 47⅜ | 600 do.....s3. 34⅜ |
| 1000 do........ 47⅜ | 100 do......c. 34⅜ |
| 100 do........ 47⅜ | 100 do........ 34⅜ |
| 1400 do.....s3. 47¼ | 10 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c. 129½ |
| 3300 do........ 47⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24⅛ |
| 200 do.....b3. 47⅜ | 20 do........ 24 |
| 4100 do.....b3. 47⅜ | 200 do........ 24⅛ |
| 700 do........ 47¾ | 500 do........ 24⅛ |
| 300 do.....b3. 48 | 100 do.....s3. 24⅜ |
| 400 do........ 47⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. s30. 11¾ |
| 100 do........ 47⅜ | 200 do........ 11¼ |
| 200 do........ 47⅞ | 100 do........ 11¾ |
| 120 Morris & Es.. b. c. 97 | 100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 14 |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 Western Un.... 77⅜ | 100 St. Paul....... 35⅛ |
| 2000 do.....b3. 77¾ | 400 Erie Railway.... 34⅛ |
| 6300 do......c. 77¾ | 10 do.....s3. 34⅛ |
| 100 do......c. 77¾ | 100 do........ 34¼ |
| 1100 do........ 77¾ | 100 do........ 34⅛ |
| 500 do........ 77⅝ | 200 do........ 34⅛ |
| 100 do........ 77⅜ | 100 do........ 34⅜ |
| 100 do........ 77¾ | 100 do......c. 34⅛ |
| 400 Pacific Mail...b3. 48 | 100 Ohio & Miss.... 24⅛ |
| 200 N. Y. C. & H.... 102⅜ | 100 do........ 24⅛ |
| 200 Lake Shore.....b3. 73⅞ | 5 Chi. & Alt....... 100 |
| 100 do........ 73⅞ | 100 Rock Island....... 101⅛ |
| 800 do........ 73⅜ | 100 do.....b3. 101⅛ |
| 600 do........ 73⅜ | 100 do........ 101⅛ |
| 100 North-western...c. 38⅜ | 100 do........ 101⅛ |
| 500 Union Pacific.b3. 29⅛ | 100 do......c. 101⅛ |
| 3300 do........ 29⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C.... 11¾ |
| 500 do.....s3. 29⅛ | 100 Tol. & Wab....s10. 34⅞ |
| 600 do........ 29⅛ | 100 do........ 34⅛ |
| 400 do.....s3. 29⅛ | 100 do.....s3. 34⅛ |
| 500 do........ 29⅛ | 100 do........ 34¼ |
| 200 do........ 29⅛ | 200 do........ 34¼ |
| 2100 do........ 29⅛ | 100 do.....s4. 34⅛ |
| 300 do........ 29⅛ | 200 do........ 34⅜ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n........ 116⅛ | $15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n........ 116½ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Mo. St. 6s, '75. 98½ | 200 Erie Railway. b. c. s3 34⅛ |
| 8,000 Mo. St. 6s, '76. 98 | 300 do........ 34⅜ |
| 24,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs. 93 | 400 do........ 34⅜ |
| 2,000 S. C. 6s, new, Non-Fund.... 5½ | 200 do.....s3. 34¼ |
| | 400 do........ 34⅜ |
| 2,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 90½ | 200 do........ 34⅜ |
| 2,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 84¼ | 10 Panama....b. c. 111½ |
| 2,000 U. P. S. F. x. i. 66 | 100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 73⅜ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 1st..... 105¼ | 900 do........ 73⅜ |
| 5,000 Chi. & N. West. C. coup. G. bs. 78 | 100 do........ 73⅜ |
| | 200 do.....b3. 73⅜ |
| 2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 81¼ | 600 Union Pac....b. c. 29⅛ |
| 1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, con. x. int.... 74 | 100 do........ 29¼ |
| | 1300 do........ 29⅛ |
| 5,000 Ches. & O. 1st. coup on........ 48⅜ | 100 do.....s3. 29⅜ |
| | 300 do........ 29⅛ |
| 13 Metropolitan B'k. 128 | 300 do........ 29⅛ |
| 100 Con. Coal Md. b. c. 47 | 8 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 64 |
| 600 W. U. T.....b. c. 77⅜ | 100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38¼ |
| 500 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 100 do........ 38 |
| 500 do........ 77⅝ | 10 N. Jersey Cen. b. c. 105 |
| 300 do........ 77½ | 300 Chi. & R. I. b. c. s3. 101⅝ |
| 2500 do.....b3. 77⅝ | 100 do.....s10. 101½ |
| 700 do.....s3. 77¾ | 100 do.....s3. 101½ |
| 1600 do.....b3. 77¾ | 400 do........ 101½ |
| 2000 do........ 77¾ | 20 D., L. & W....b. c. 109 |
| 100 P. Mail Co. b. c. b3. 48 | 100 T., W. & W....b. c. 34⅝ |
| 200 do........ 47⅞ | 100 do.....b3. 34⅝ |
| 400 do........ 47¾ | 100 do.....b3. 34¾ |
| 100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 11⅝ | 200 do........ 34¾ |
| 50 do........ 11¾ | 5 Chi. & Alt....b. c. 99½ |
| | 100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. c. 24½ |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 105¼ | 1700 Un. Pacific....s3. 29⅛ |
| 5,000 C. Pac. G. bds.. 90½ | 600 do........ 29⅛ |
| 400 Pacific Mail.... 47⅝ | 300 do.....b3. 29½ |
| 500 do.....b3. 47⅝ | 400 do.....b3. 29⅛ |
| 1700 West. Un....b3. 77⅞ | 1500 do........ 29⅛ |
| 1600 do........ 77⅞ | 500 do.....b3. 29½ |
| 100 do.....b3. 78 | 1200 do........ 29⅜ |
| 800 do........ 77⅞ | 100 do.....s10. 29⅜ |
| 500 do........ 77¾ | 300 Rock Island...... 101⅝ |
| 100 do.....s3. 77⅝ | 100 do.....b3. 101⅝ |
| 1000 do........ 77⅞ | 30 do........ 101½ |
| 500 Erie Railway...b3. 34⅝ | 18 do........ 102 |
| 200 do.....b3. 34½ | 100 do........ 101⅝ |
| 100 do........ 34⅜ | 100 St. Paul........ 35 |
| 400 do........ 34¼ | 100 St. Paul Pf....... 54 |
| 100 North-western.s3. 38 | 1000 Ohio & M........ 24¾ |
| 400 Lake Shore...... 73⅞ | 500 Tol. & Wab........ 34¾ |
| 100 do........ 73¾ | 200 do.....b3. 34⅞ |
| 1000 do........ 73⅞ | 200 do.....b3. 34¾ |
| 300 do.....s3. 73½ | 600 do........ 34¾ |
| 600 do........ 73⅞ | 100 do........ 34⅝ |
| 20 N. Jersey Cen..s3. 104½ | |

TUESDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

There has been a general freshening of business in the Wall Street Markets, which, while it may indicate in some measure the temper of the approaching season's trade, is mainly due to the activity and strength developed in the Stock Exchange yesterday, and which has been quietly though not largely improved on to-day. At the opening of the Board prices ruled strong and were immediately advanced ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. in the general list on Monday's price at the close. Western Union alone showed the higher rate of advance, selling at 77⅛; Wabash was higher ½, at 34¼, and Rock Island, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Ohios, and C., C. & I. C. were up ⅜ ₱ cent. each. Erie, however, left everything else behind by a clear jump to 35¼, an advance of 1¼ ₱ cent. At the first regular Call, however, Erie subsided gradually to 34½, while Western Union displayed extraordinary activity, and rose gradually on large sales to 77⅝ against 76½ at the close yesterday. Union Pacific also experienced the benefit of the buoyant tone of the market, and reached 29⅜, a gain of 1¼ ₱ cent. The other leading speculative shares improved as follows: Pacific Mail, Ohio, and Mississippi, each ¾ ₱ cent.; Lake Shore, ⅞; New-York Central, ⅜; Rock Island, ½, and St. Paul ⅜. New-Jersey Central went from 106, yesterday, offered to 104¼, under the influence, probably, of the announcement of the creation of the New Consolidated Mortgage indebtedness, but this depression will be of the most temporary character. Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Erie were the prominent features of the morning's transactions, the sales in the first named stock reaching nearly 30,000 shares. ₱ In the mid-day sales outside the Board the market held all of its firm tone, and advanced in Wabash, Western Union, and Rock Island, ¼ ₱ cent., the other shares being stationary at the high rate previously reached, excepting Erie which receded to 34¼. In the sales at the Second Board there was a quieter tone prevailing and the whole list fell off ⅛ to ⅜ per cent., and the market closed firm, on greatly diminished dealings. Money was easy and was quoted all the way through at the rate of 2@2½ per cent. per annum on call. Foreign Exchange was dull and weak at $4 86¼@$4 86½ for good bankers' sixty days sterling, and $4 88¾@$4 89¼ for short sight. Gold was steady on moderate sales at 109¾@109⅝, opening and closing at 109¾. The rates for Gold Loans were 1 ₱ cent. for carrying and 1-64 and "flat" for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $1,833,000 for September Interest on account of the Government, and $2,300 in redemption of Bonds. The Customs receipts aggregate $520,000. The market for Government Bonds was firm, and some interest was evinced in New Fives of 1881, Coupon, $113,000 of which changed hands at 112½@112⅝. This movement was doubtless stimulated by the announcement of Secretary Bristow, by circular, calling for $15,000,000 of the 5-20s of 1862, for which the New Loan of 5 ₱ cents will be issued to the Syndicate. The course of the Secretary in making these small calls for bonds is generally commended, as it will tend to the avoidance of disturbance of Exchange. The Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York for the week ending to-day amount in value to $5,588,067, a decrease of $86,252 from last week's volume. For the corresponding week of last year the Exports were $5,420,644, and of 1872, $4,695,445. The total Exports since Jan. 1, 1874, are $197,859,492, against $180,229,227 for the same period of 1873, and $147,186,885 in 1872. The Railway Mortgages have been generally quiet, but firm. Chicago and North-west gold bonds sold at 48@48¼; Morris and Essex second at 101; Iron Mountain firsts at 83½; Central Pacific Gold bonds at 90½; C., C. and I. C. firsts at 81¼; Hannibal and St. Joe convertible 8s at 74, ex interest; Union Pacific firsts at 84¼@84⅜; Sinking Funds at 66, ex interest, equivalent to 71. The exchanges of Union Pacific Incomes for Sinking Funds continue, and were quite large to-day both here and in Boston, the total conversions aggregating nearly $8,000,000. The interest was promptly paid in both cities where the exchanges were made, and the original terms of the company—six Sinking Funds for five Incomes—still prevail. It is thought likely that the entire Income issue could be exchanged if the company were to grant an extension of a few days' further time. In State Securities the only interest manifested to-day was directed at both Boards toward Missouris, funded sixes of '94 selling at 92½, long-sixes at 93⅛, State sixes of '75 at 98½, and of '76 at 98. North Carolina sixes, old, brought 19, and new, non-fundable, 5½. Bank Shares were quiet and steady; Metropolitan sold at 128, Ninth National at 100, and Gallatin at 130.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday:

Closing Quotations—Sept. 1.

| | Monday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881 | 112⅝ | 112½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862 | 112⅝ | 112½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867 | 117⅝ | 117½ |
| American Gold | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Bills on London, 60 days, | $4 86¼@$4 86¾ | $4 86½@$4 86½ |
| N. Y. Central & Hudson | 102 | 102 |
| Chicago & Rock Island | 100⅞ | 101⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 47¼ | 47⅝ |
| St. Paul, Common | 34¾ | 35 |
| St. Paul, Preferred | 53⅞ | 54 |
| Western Union | 76½ | 77⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 28⅛ | 29⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 73 | 73⅞ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 33¾ | 34⅝ |
| North-western Common | 38 | 38 |
| North-western Preferred | 56¾ | 57 |
| Delaware & Lackawanna | 108½ | 109 |
| N. J. Central | 106 | 104¼ |
| Panama | 111½ | 111½ |
| Erie | 34 | 34¼ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 23⅞ | 24¾ |
| C., C. & Ind. Central | 11⅜ | 11¾ |
| Harlem | 125 | 125 |

The extreme range of prices for Stocks and the number of Shares sold, are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. C. & Hudson | 102⅜ | 102¼ | 3,400 |
| Erie | 35⅜ | 34⅛ | 20,900 |
| Lake Shore | 73⅞ | 73¼ | 16,900 |
| North-western | 38⅜ | 38 | 2,500 |
| North-western Preferred | 57 | 57 | 100 |
| Rock Island | 101⅝ | 101 | 6,200 |
| Pacific Mail | 48 | 47⅝ | 14,600 |
| St. Paul | 35⅛ | 34⅞ | 2,900 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 54 | 54 | 100 |
| Ohio | 24¾ | 24⅛ | 2,200 |
| Western Union | 78⅛ | 76¾ | 58,400 |
| Wabash | 34⅞ | 34 | 10,100 |
| Union Pacific | 29½ | 29¼ | 30,300 |
| C., C. & I. C | 11¾ | 11½ | 800 |
| New-Jersey Central | 105¼ | 104½ | 400 |
| Delaware, Lack. & West | 108⅞ | 108¾ | 100 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Preferred | 14 | 14 | 100 |
| Morris & Essex | 97 | 97 | 100 |
| Quicksilver | 30⅜ | 30½ | 400 |
| Quicksilver Preferred | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 100 |
| Consolidation Coal | 47 | 47 | 100 |
| American M. U. Express | 60¾ | 60¾ | 100 |
| Total | | | 170,820 |

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Currency 6s | 117⅝ | 117⅞ |
| 6s, 1881, Registered | 117⅜ | 117⅝ |
| 6s, 1881, Coupons | 118⅜ | 118⅝ |
| 5-20s, 1862, Registered | 112¼ | 112½ |
| 5-20s, 1862, Coupons | 112⅛ | 112⅜ |
| 5-20s, 1864, Registered | 114⅝ | 114¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864, Coupons | 115⅞ | 116⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1865, Registered | 115⅛ | 116 |
| 5-20s, 1865, Coupons | 116⅞ | 117 |
| 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered | 115¾ | 116 |
| 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons | 116⅜ | 116½ |
| 5-20s, 1867, Registered | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s, 1867, Coupons | 117⅛ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s, 1868, Registered | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s, 1868, Coupons | 117⅝ | 117⅞ |
| 10-40s, Registered | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 10-40s, Coupons | 111⅝ | 111⅞ |
| 5s, 1881, Registered | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| 5s, 1881, Coupons | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| Central Pacific Gold Bonds | 90⅜ | 90⅝ |
| Western Pacific Gold Bonds | 82½ | 83 |

The transactions of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold balances | $713,025 |
| Currency balances | 814,665 |
| Gross balances | 20,392,000 |

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $52,702,443 |
| Currency balances | 2,148,838 |
| Gold exchanges | 3,403,523 |
| Gold balances | 1,000,423 |

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas 6s, Fund.. | 10 | N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76.. | 105 |
| California 7s | 110½ | N. C. 6s, o., J. & J... | 18½ |
| Connecticut 6s | 102⅞ | N. C. 6s, A. & O. | 18½ |
| Georgia 6s | 73 | N. C., N. C. R., Jan. & July | 40 |
| Georgia 7s ind. | 80 | | |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '77 | 100 | N. C., N. C. R., Ap'l and Oct. | 40 |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '79 | 100 | | |
| Ill. War Loan | 100 | N. C., N. C. R., c. off, Jan. & July | 25 |
| Kentucky 6s | 100 | | |
| Louisiana 6s | 22 | N. C., N. C. R., c. off, Ap'l & Oct. | 25 |
| La. 6s, new bds. | 22 | | |
| La. 8s, Levee bds. | 22 | N. C. F. A., '66 | 15 |
| Mich. 6s, '78-79 | 101 | N. C. F. A., '68 | 14 |
| Mich. 6s, '83 | 101 | N. C. new bs., J. & J. | 10 |
| Mich. 7s, '90 | 102 | Ohio 6s, '75 | 100 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '75 | 98½ | Ohio 6s, '81 | 102¼ |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76 | 96¾ | Ohio 6s, '86 | 105 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77 | 96¾ | Rhode Island 6s | 101 |
| Mo. Long bds, due '81 to '91 incl. | 93 | S. Car. 6s | 25 |
| | | S. Car. 6s, J. & J. | 15 |
| Mo. A. or U. due '92 | 92 | S. Car. 6s, A. & O. | 15 |
| Mo. H. & St. J. due '75 | 99 | S. Car. F. A., '66 | 20 |
| N. Y. reg. B'y L'n. | 107¼ | S. C. Non-fund. bds. | 5½ |
| N. Y. coup. B'y L'n. | 107¼ | Tenn. 6s, old | 76 |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74 | 110 | Tenn. 6s, o., ex coup. | 57 |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75 | 110 | Tenn. 6s, new bs. | 75 |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77 | 110 | Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s. | 56¾ |
| N. Y. 6s, C. L., '79 | 110 | Texas 10s of '76 | 95 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87 | 110 | Va. 6s, old | 28 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87 | 110 | Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. | 30 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83 | 112 | Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. | 28 |
| N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91 | 112 | Va. 6s, cons. bds. | 51¾ |
| N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75 | 105 | Va. 6s, cons. b., 2d s. | 34½ |

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bos. H. & E. 1st | 24 | L. Shore C. C. 1st | 97 |
| B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. | 54 | L. Shore C. R. 1st | 97 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chic. & Alton 1st | 104¼ | L. Shore C. R. 2d | 90¾ |
| La. & Mo. 1st, guar. | 94 | Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902 | 97½ |
| Chic., R. I. & P. | 104½ | Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 | 111 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n. | 104 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 101½ |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 2d | 102 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 94⅝ |
| M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D. | 104 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 93 |
| M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D. | 82½ | N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E. | 91 |
| M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. | 75 | N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub. | 91 |
| Chic. & N. W. c. g. bs. | 78 | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 100⅝ |
| Chic. & N. W. r. g. bs. | 78 | N. Y. C. & H. 1st C. | 105 |
| Gal. & Chic. Ext. | 100½ | Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85 | 105¼ |
| Gal. & Chic. 2d | 100 | Har. 1st 7s C. | 106 |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st | 91½ | Har. 1st 7s R. | 105 |
| C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F. | 102 | Ohio & Miss. 2d C. | 76 |
| Del., L. & W. 1st | 103½ | Cen. Pac. G. bs. | 90½ |
| Del., L. & W. 2d | 101 | Cen. Pac. S. A. bs. | 99½ |
| Mor. & Essex 1st | 106 | West. Pac. bs. | 82½ |
| Mor. & Essex 2d | 101 | Union Pac. 1st bs. | 84⅜ |
| Mor. & E. 7s of '71 | 96¼ | Union Pac. L. G. 7s. | 83 |
| Erie 1st Ext. | 103 | Union Pac. Inc. 10s. | x75 |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79 | x98½ | Union Pac. S. F. | x65½ |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83 | x97 | Pac. of Mo. 1st | 78½ |
| Long Dock bs. | 99 | Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. | 100 |
| Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75 | 109 | P., F. W. & C. 1st | 103½ |
| Dub. & S. C. 1st | 90 | P., F. W. & C. 2d | 102 |
| Dub. & S. C. 2d D. | 90 | Clev. & P. 3d | 100½ |
| M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. | 102¾ | Clev. & P. 4th | 89 |
| Clev. & T. S. F. | 100 | Col., C. & I. 1st | 81 |
| Clev., P. & A. o. bs. | 99 | St. L. & I. M. 1st | 84 |
| Clev., P. & A. n. bs. | 97 | Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. | 86 |
| Buff. & Erie n. bs. | 97½ | Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D. | 74 |
| Buff. & State L. 7s. | 98 | Gt. West'n 1st '88 | 86 |
| L. Shore D. bs. | 97¼ | | |

And the following for City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 148 | Manhattan | 148 |
| Amer. Exchange | 110 | Market | 120 |
| Bkrs' & Brkrs' Ass. | 75 | Mechanics' | 134 |
| Chatham | 129½ | Merchants' | 117½ |
| Chemical | 1191 | New-York | 120 |
| Commerce | 117 | Ninth National | 100 |
| Corn Exchange | 120 | Pacific | 165 |
| First National | 200 | Park | 136 |
| Fourth National | 100 | People's | 140 |
| Fulton | 140 | Phenix | 100 |
| Gold Exchange | 110 | State of New-York | 110 |
| Hanover | 100 | Union | 137 |
| Irving | 125 | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 1.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Par. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 100 | 101 | 101½ |
| City 6s, New | 100 | 104¼ | 104⅜ |
| Camden and Amboy | 100 | 126 | 126½ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 50 | 51⅝ | 51¾ |
| Reading | 50 | 55⅛ | 55¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 50 | 61 | 61⅛ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 50 | 42¾ | 43 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | .. | 16 | 16¼ |
| Northern Central | 50 | 32½ | 33 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 50 | 45¼ | 45⅜ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 100 | 95¾ | 96 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN. COUPON NOTICE.
The coupons on the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company of Michigan, due Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874. H. C. POTTER, Treas.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks. | 6 | Leather, sides | 37,745 |
| Bees-wax, pks. | 6 | Moss, bales | 67 |
| Cotton, bales | 777 | Spts. Turp., bbls. | 552 |
| Copper, bbls. | 18 | Tar, bbls. | 28 |
| Copper, cakes | 170 | Resin, bbls. | 3,981 |
| Dried Fruit, pks. | 97 | Pork, pks. | 68 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,194 | Cut-meats, pks. | 650 |
| Flour, bbls. | 15,039 | Lard, pks. | 250 |
| Wheat, bushels | 263,025 | Stearine, pks. | 50 |
| Corn, bushels | 94,348 | Butter, pks. | 3,990 |
| Oats, bushels | 38,125 | Cheese, pks. | 10,781 |
| Malt, bushels | 1,525 | Tallow, pks. | 124 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 605 | Pecans, pks. | 41 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 1,115 | Starch, bxs. | 600 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 326 | Tobacco, hhds. | 587 |
| Skins, bales | 7 | Tobacco, bxs., &c. | 699 |
| Hops, bales | 67 | Whisky, bbls. | 717 |
| Hides, No. | 736 | Wool, bales | 78 |
| Hides, bales | 843 | | |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Georgia, for Bristol—30,330 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Cato, for Hamburg, 2,914 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark M. D. Rucker, for Dublin—21,142 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Solafide, for Lisbon—17,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Julia, for Liverpool—172 bbls. Lubricating-oil, 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 636 bbls. Resin.

By the ship Ernst, for Antwerp—7,106 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Leviathan, for Aspinwall—541 tons Coal.

By the bark Camilla, for Elsinore—2,755 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Crescent City, for Havana—25 bbls. Ale, 1 box Sewing-machines, 650 bbls. Potatoes, 6 cases Crackers, 17 pks. Provisions, 25 tcs. Hams, 5 tcs. Shoulders, 200 bxs. Bacon, 107 pks. Machinery, 213 bbls. Apples, 80 bdls. Wood, 3,487 bushels Corn.

By the brig Eva Parker, for Oporto—1,921 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Maria, for Antwerp—5,401 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Columbia, for Bremen—92 hhds. Tobacco, 1,637 cases Tobacco, 794 bbls. Resin, 1,500 bxs. Starch, 100 bbls. Lubricating-oil.

By the bark Alessandro T., for Bristol—20,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Hervatska, for London—24,093 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 166 tons Slate, 1,000 Staves.

By the bark Teresa Picasso, for Cork—27,996 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been slow of sale, yet nominally unchanged as to prices. Pots, $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are attracting rather more attention in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been quiet in all lines, with Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—There has been a limited inquiry noted for all kinds, with prices quoted weak, within the previous range, which is more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,053 bags Rio, by the South America, and 700 bags do., by the Leila, here, and 2,900 bags do., by the Crockett, at Baltimore, on private terms. The stock in first hands here to-day embraced 63,011 bags Rio and Santos, 500 bags and 18,300 mats Java, 12,926 bags Maracaibo, 12,895 bags Costa Rica, 6,582 bags Laguayra, 5,791 bags Jamaica, 5,200 bags Mexican, 4,929 bags Savanilla, 3,544 bags Ceylon, and 1,063 bags Porto Rico. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 16@20½c., gold; Java, 23c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@20c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c., and Jamaica, 17c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb. Jobbing trade moderate at about steady rates.

COTTON—Has been dull and weak for early delivery, with sales reported of only 661 bales to spinners, and 150 bales to shippers. For forward delivery business has been again quite active, opening at a further reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb., though closing more steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,300 bales, (of which 4,500 bales were last evening and 19,800 bales to-day,) and 2,800 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; October, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; November, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; December, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; January, 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; February, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; March, 15 15-16c.; April, 16¼c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 777 bales, including 529 bales from Charleston, 103 bales from Savannah, 19 bales from Galveston, 1 bale from Newbern, 21 bales from Baltimore, and 104 bales per railroad.... The Cotton Exchange delegates, after the close of regular business yesterday, made estimates of the growing crop, which estimates averaged 4,045,000 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,777 bales, and thus far this week, 5,007 bales against 2,960 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports for the year ending to-day, have been 3,787,627 bales, against 3,595,397 bales the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 4,715 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 56,696 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 104,447 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| Good Ordinary | 15 | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15 13-16 | 15 13-16 |
| Low Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Middling | 16⅞ | 17 | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Good Middling | 18⅛ | 18¼ | 18½ | 18½ |

FISH—Business has been on a moderate scale within the previous range. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@37½c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 20@$1 27½ ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour at about steady prices. Shipping Extras have been in request within the previous range, but have been offered reservedly, holders in some instances claiming higher figures. There has been rather more movement in trade and family Extras in a jobbing way, at current rates, Minnesota stock meeting with most favor. Superfine has been more sought after, particularly the better grades, chiefly at from $4 75@$5 ₱ bbl. There has been some increase of dealings in No. 2 stock within our range. The sales since our last have been 14,700 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 30, mainly at $3 65@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 20@$5 40; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 35, mainly at $5 75@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 50, mainly at $5 15@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 60@$5 90; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western White Wheat, Extras, $5 85@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $5 15@$8 75; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$8 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been about 5,400 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 85 for very poor to choice shipping and trade extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour dull and unsettled.... Rye Flour has been offering more freely, and has been depressed in price, on a moderate trade. We quote the range from $4 75@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 320 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 75 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request at from $3 40@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, mainly at $3 85@$4 25 for good to very choice, $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 20 for Caloric, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,100 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 50@$1 90 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal selling in lots at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A light jobbing business has been reported in foreign at unchanged prices. Sales, 1,200 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 15; 500 boxes Loose do. at $2 80@$2 85; 300 half-boxes Valencia do. 12½c.; 200 bbls. Currants [illegible]; 20 casks Turkey Prunes, 11c.@11¼c.; 400 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, at 14½c.@15c.; and 100 bales Grenoble Walnuts on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted less attention, especially from export buyers, and has been quoted generally about 1c. a bushel lower, closing weak. Milwaukee stock has been exceptionally scarce and held firmly, but has been quiet. Winter Wheat has been less sought after for shipment, as well for milling, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 26 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly car stock, though including Minnesota at $1 23, in store; $1 21@$1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 22 for strictly prime boatloads; $1 15@$1 17 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest Spring, mostly at $1 16 for prime Chicago, afloat, $1 10@$1 24 for ungraded Spring; Car stock, $1 11@$1 12 for No. 3 Spring; $1 20@$1 26 for fair ordinary to choice new Red Western, chiefly at $1 24@$1 26 for good to choice; $1 25@$1 28 for fair to choice new amber do.; and $1 27@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern. Also 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of September option at $1 22 per bushel....Corn has been offered rather sparingly, and has been quoted a shade higher, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted for supplies, mostly for prime Mixed Western on home trade account, but partly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for fair to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 84½c.@85c. for sailing-vessel stock afloat; 85½c.@86c. for very choice Mixed and Yellow Western; and (nominally) 92c.@95c. for White Western; also, 32,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, last half of September, at 84c. ₱ bushel......Rye dull and weak; new quoted at from 87½c.@95c. for ordinary to very choice, from cars and delivered; last sale of old State at $1, in store......Barley very dull, bids ruling much under the views of holders; quotations wholly nominal; new Two-rowed State held at $1 25 ₱ bushel......Barley-malt held above the views of buyers, checking operations; last sales of prime to very choice Canada West reported at $1 80@$1 90 ₱ bushel, on time........New Oats have been in active request at a slight improvement in prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 51c.@55½c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, from cars and afloat; chiefly at 54¼c.@55½c. for fair No. 2 Toledo to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat; 55c. for prime new Mixed (No. 2) Toledo, in store; 52c.@57c. for poor to very choice new White Western, chiefly at 54c.@56c. for fair to about prime, and 56c. for new White State, from depot. Old Oats nominal....Feed has been in rather better demand within the range of $19@$32 ₱ ton.... Hay and Straw essentially unchanged.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive at former rates. We quote: Bags at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14¼c.@14½c.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale at essentially unaltered figures. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$300 for dressed ₱ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co. report the stock of Manila Hemp here as 75,388 bales, and at Boston, 2,413 bales; of Jute, here, 20,000 bales, and at Boston, 3,800 bales; and of Jute Butts, here, 17,000 bales, and at Boston, 500 bales. Mr. Doland reports the stock of Sisal Hemp in the United States as 3,500 bales. Sales have been made to-day of 150 bales Sisal Hemp on private terms, and 300 bales Jute Butts at 2¾c., currency.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after and quoted firm; sales, 2,700 City Slaughter on private terms.

MOLASSES—Trade has been quite dull, since our last, at unchanged prices. Offerings limited. Sales, 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 65c.@70c. for choice Grocery goods, and 18 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 38c. ₱ gallon. No additions have been made to the available supply. Stock of foreign in first hands to-day, 5,257 hhds., (against 2,755 hhds. same time last year,) including 3,639 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,517 hhds. English Islands, and 101 hhds. Cuba Muscovado. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Babados, 44c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@85c., the latter for fancy. Jobbing trade moderate.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm and quite active, with sales reported of 4,125 bbls. Strained, part at $2 25; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 60; 250 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$6 50, and 100 bbls. Extra Pale at $6 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar rather easier in price on a slow trade. Sales 50 bbls. Wilmington at $3 50, and 25 bbls. New-bern at $3 50, ₱ bbl....City Pitch dull at $2 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted somewhat cheaper on a moderately active movement. Sales 250 bbls. Merchantable, part at 35c.; quoted at the close at 34½c.@35c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in fair demand since our last, at steady rates; sales have been reported at New-Bedford of 750 bbls. Humpback, and 600 bbls. Northern, for manufacturing, within our range. Crude Sperm has been slow of sale at about previous figures; 210 bbls. sold at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, at $1 58 ₱ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm have been quiet at old quotations. Linseed has attracted less attention, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. Lard-oil has been quoted confidently, but has been quiet. Menhaden-oil has been in limited demand on the basis of our quotations. Cotton-seed Oil dull. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@60c. Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached do., 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 58@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 75@$1 85. Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 20; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 58c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at from 83c.@85c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 22½ in cks. Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Curde Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do. at 58c.@60c.; White do., 67c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand, and quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk, with sales reported of 7,200 bbls., at 5⅛c....Refined has been quiet, but steady, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls., September options, at 12 3-16c.@12¼c. And 2,800 bbls. high test, early delivery, at 12⅜c....And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. at 12c....Refined, in cases, inactive, on the basis of 17¼c. for regular shipping stock....Naphtha quoted at 9c.@10c. for Western and City, but quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price toward the close, on a moderately active business, with sales reported for early delivery of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess at $22 40, check up, and small job lots of do. at $22 75, with Prime Mess quoted at $22; and for forward delivery of Western Mess, 750 bbls. September options, at $22 50@$22 55, quoted at the close at $22 60@$22 75 ₱ bbl....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 33,736 bbls. (including 4,795 bbls. old, and 28,941 bbls. new,) against 43,855 bbls. Aug. 1, 1874, and 48,807 bbls. Sept. 1, 1873. The stock to-day includes 27,953 bbls. New Mess, (as against 34,636 bbls. do. Aug. 1, 1874,) and 692 bbls. Prime Mess. The receipts of Pork in August were 898 bbls....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with corn-fed quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., and grass-fed at 8⅛c.@9c....Cut Meats have been in fair demand at about previous prices; sales embrace 40 bxs. Clear Bellies, 17lbs., at 13¼c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12lbs., at 12c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 8c.@8⅛c.; 750 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.@9¼c.; 750 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c....Bacon has been lightly dealt in at about previous prices; sales, 135 bxs. City Long Clear, part at 12½c., quoted at the close at 12¼c.@12½c.; Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 9¾c.@10c....Lard has been quite dull for early delivery, opening rather more firmly, but closing weak, with Western Steam quoted at 14⅛c.; City Steam and Kettle at 14c.@14¼c., without important dealings. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., seller September, and 750 tcs., seller October, at 14⅛c., with November options, quoted at 13c.; and 2,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c....Beef has been somewhat brisker, but with the advantage as to price in favor of buyer. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do. ₱ tierce. Sales 200 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms....Beef Hams, $26 for best Summer-cured Western. Sales 200 bbls. on private terms....Stock of Beef, in the packing yards to-day, 3,327 tcs. and bbls., (including 2,491 tcs. and bbls. old, and 836 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 4,081 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1874, and 20,774 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1873....Butter quiet and weak....Cheese and Eggs in moderate request, within the previous range.

SALTPETRE—Has been held at 5⅛c.@5⅝c., gold, ₱ lb., but has been slow of sale. Stock, 10,000 bags here, and 2,000 bags at Boston.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet throughout, with Calcutta Linseed quoted at $2 40, gold, here. Rough Flax has been quoted at $2 05@$2 10; Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $2 90@$3 05, ₱ bushel. Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co. make the stock of Calcutta Linseed here 5,250 bags; none at Boston. Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Sicily Canary, on private terms.

SOAP—Has been comparatively quiet, but steady, since our last, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—A fair jobbing inquiry has been noted for supplies. Invoice business generally dull. Mace quoted steady at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 44c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 27c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., ₱ lb., gold.

RICE—Has been very moderately sought after since our last, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to very choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 50, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 19,800 bags; of Carolina, 250 casks.

SUGARS—A good inquiry prevails for Raw on a very firm basis as to values, sellers having any existing advantage. Refiners have been more disposed to purchase. Sales have been made to-day of 1,998 hhds. and 1,784 bxs., including 538 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 983 hhds. about scant good do. at 8⅜c.; 200 hhds. low grade refining stock on private terms; 37 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 1-16c.; 1,664 bxs. Molasses and Clayed within the range of 7½c.@8⅞c., nearly all Clayed, at from 8c.@8⅞c.; 120 bxs. Clayed at 9c., and 240 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 13-16c.@8 1-16c. ₱ lb. ....Stock of Raw Sugars in first hands to-day, 118,871 hhds., 89,560 bxs., and 67,924 bags, the latter including 35,189 bags Brazil, 18,901 bags Manila, 2,521 bags Java, 11,003 bags Cuba, and 310 bags San Domingo. Also, 565 bags Melado. Stock same date last year, 85,902 hhds., 52,946 bxs., and 288,986 bags. Also, 4,454 hhds. Melado. We quote fair Refining strong at 8⅛c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery do. at 8½c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5¼c.@6¾c. Refined Sugars have been in active request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 9¾c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quite active and rather stronger in price. Sales equal to 340,000 lbs. common to strictly choice at 7½c.@8½c.; chiefly prime to strictly choice at 8⅜c.@8½c....Of Stearine, 20 tcs. choice Western sold at 18c.; 8,000 lbs. prime do., in tcs., at 17½c., and 100 tcs., October delivery, on private terms; best City quoted at 18c....And of Grease, 30,000 lbs. Grease at 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Steady, on a moderate trade; sales, 600 half chests Green, 1,000 half chests Japan, and 500 half chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in active demand at firmer prices, with sales of 1,500 hhds. at 7¼c.@18c. Seed Leaf has been less freely dealt in, with prices quoted as before. Sales have been reported of 500 cases '73 Ohio at 9c.@10½c.; 45 cases '73 Wisconsin at 7c.; 275 cases '72@'73 State at 9c.@15c.; 200 cases '73 Connecticut, 6c.@30c. Of Havana, sales have been 200 cases at 75c.@$1. Exports of Tobacco in August, as reported by Messrs. M. Rader & Son—11,201 hhds., 11,451 cases, 3,064 bales, 259 ceroons, and 309 pks. Stems; also 807,060 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco. Receipts of Domestic Leaf here in August, 7,037 hhds.; deliveries, 3,960 hhds.; stock this evening, 34,329 hhds. Receipts of Spanish in August, 3,802 bales; deliveries, 7,178 bales; stock this evening, 18,875 bales Havana, and 32 bales Yara.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 02½ ₱ gallon; market steady.

WOOL—The movement in the leading kinds of stock has been fair, though checked, in part, by the comparatively scant offerings of really desirable grades of stock, holders of which have been rather firmer in their views. Manufacturers have been purchasing mostly to provide for early wants. Domestic Fleece, Unwashed and Washed stock, Scoured and Combing grades, Unwashed Creola, and California Spring have been most freely dealt in. Texas has been in moderate request, within the previous range. Domestic Pulled has been quiet, in the absence of important supplies, and assortments. Foreign varieties have been without notable activity; offerings of the better qualities very moderate; values quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 215,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 42½c.@58c., the latter rate for XXX; 161,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 20c.@43c.; 30,000 lbs. washed at 53½c.@60c.; 150,000 lbs. unwashed Creola at 17¾c.; 12,000 lbs. Scoured at 80c.@$1; 75,000 lbs. Combing at 45c.@55c. for Unwashed and Washed; 12,000 lbs. Colorado, 11,000 lbs. Nevada, 5,000 lbs. California Pulled, and 60,000 lbs. Montevideo on private terms; 165 pks. and 46,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 31c.@52½c.; 6,000 lbs. Black Pulled on private terms; 20,000 lbs. Georgia, part at 41c.; 91,000 lbs. Texas at 23c.@34c.; 244 bales and 212,000 lbs. California Spring at 28c.@34c.; 2,400 lbs. California Fall at 25c.; 42,000 lbs. Lambs' Pulled, part at 42c.@48c.; 84 bales Australian, part at 50½c.@51c.; 10 bales and 27,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@36c., and 5,000 lbs. Noils on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth freights have been moderately active at, however, generally easier rates, Grain quotations by the steam lines having been unusually depressed. The offerings of Produce have been mostly for British ports. Continental berth freights having been extremely sluggish. The chartering movement has been moderate, with rates ruling in favor of shippers, on tonnage for nearly all trade purposes. Vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades have attracted the most attention at the low current figures. There has been some inquiry for tonnage suited to the requirements of Tobacco, Stave, and Naval Store exporters, but the bids have been generally unsatisfactory, operating against business. Vessels for the West Indies have been in very limited demand, whether for Lumber, Shooks, or general cargo. Vessels for long voyages have also been in slack request. And the coastwise business has been lifeless....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 650 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel; 225 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.@25s., closing at 22s. 6d.; 9,500 bxs. Cheese at 25s.@30s.; 1,100 bxs. Bacon, part at 25s., and 25 tons Syrup at 25s. ₱ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, 463 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s.; a German bark, 432 tons, hence with about 2,800 bbls. do., at 4s. ₱ bbl. Also, a British bark, 1,271 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel; 200 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 bushels Peas, reported at 7d. ₱ bushel; and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton....For Bristol, an Italian bark, 460 tons, hence with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Waterford, an Italian bark, 514 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 483 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d.; and a Russian bark, 632 tons, with about 4,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,030 tons, hence with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d., with option of Antwerp at 4s. ₱ bbl., and a German bark, (now at Sandy Hook,) with about 750 hhds. Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 25s....For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; also, a Norwegian bark, 540 tons, (now here,) with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10d. ₱ bbl....For Malaga, an Italian brig, 287 tons, hence, with Staves on private terms, quoted at about $28 for light Pipe....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 300 tons, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $10....For New-York, a British ship, 919 tons, with Sugar and Hemp, reported from Manila, at $14 and $12.

## *LIVE STOCK MARKETS.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,040 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,545 head, or 385 cars, against 628 cars for the same time last week. The market opened slow, with a very light run of stock. There was a slim attendance of buyers. Owners are holding good stock at strong last week's prices. Buyers and sellers are ¼c. apart on common Cattle, the former hanging off for slight concessions on all grades; about 1,000 head were disposed of; sales, 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 998 to 1,779 lbs., at $4 25@$7 37½; 250 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 759 to 1,082 lbs., at $3@$5 50; 150 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 790 to 1,176 lbs., at $3 25@$5 75; 79 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,035 to 1,100 lbs., at $4@$5; 75 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 762 to 1,362 lbs., at $3 55@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 11,000 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened; the Western Sheep is of inferior quality; Canada stock has just arrived; not sufficient doing to indicate what prices will be; buyers are holding off, waiting advices from the East. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,400 head, against 9,100 head for the same time last week; market slow; prices a shade weaker; Yorkers, $6@$6 75; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 75.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 1.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,319 head. There was no special change in prices on fine grades of Cattle. Ordinary grades were less active and a fraction off. About one-half of the stock were Northern, or very nearly the same supply of Northern as last week. Sales of choice at $10 50; Extra, $10 25@$10 37½; first quality, $9 25@$10; second quality, $8@$9; third quality, $5 50@$7 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,089 head. There were several hundred less Sheep and Lambs than at the last market, but a number of loads were left over from last week. There was a fair feeling on the best of the flocks, but slim Sheep run at cheap rates. Prices underwent but little change. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $1 50@$3 50 each: Extra, $3 75@$5 50; Spring Lambs, 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

## *THE STATE OF TRADE.*

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand, unsettled, and lower at 97½c. for No. 1 Spring; 93¼c. for No. 2 do., cash; 92⅞c., September; No. 3 do. higher at 91½c.@91¾c.; Rejected, 85c. Corn active and higher at 68½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 68¼c., September; 68½c., October. Oats active and higher at 40½c. for No. 2, cash; 40¼c., September and October; Rejected, 37½c.@38c. Rye steady at 75c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and weak at 91c.@92c. for No. 2 Spring, cash; 88c., September; 80c. for No. 3 do. Pork steady for spot at $23; lower for futures at $17, seller all the year. Lard steady at 15¼c., spot; 11c., seller all the year. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky—An advance asked, but none established; 97½c., bid; 98c., asked. Freights active and higher at 3¼c.@3½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 157,000 bushels Wheat; 119,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye; 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 05 for No. 3 Red; $1 14½ for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn scarce; offerings light; sales of No. 2 mixed at 68c.@70c. cash; 67½c., September. Oats opened firm, but closed dull 43c.@43½c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 05@$1 10 for No. 2 Spring. Rye dull and unchanged at 78c.@80. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork lower at $23@24. Dry Salted Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 9c. Bacon firm and a shade better; sales of small lots at 9⅞c.@10c. for Shoulders; 13⅛c.@13⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13⅞c.@14c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14⅜c., buyer September. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs firmer; best grades higher; sales of Stockers at $4@$5; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; Bacon, $6@$6 75; Butchers', $7@$7 75; extra heavy, $8. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 Hogs. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Lake and railroad imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,950 bbls.; Wheat, 57,950 bushels; Corn, 29,600 bushels; Oats, 33,600 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 86,623 bushels; Corn, 23,876 bushels; Oats, 23,550 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 29,400 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Canal freights dull—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady, unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. on range. Wheat higher; sales 8,000 bushels North-western at $1 18; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 08; 6,000 bushels do. No. 2 old at $1 12. Corn active, higher; sales 150,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 74½c.@75½c. Oats neglected; held at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-Malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 65@$1 75. Balance unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in improved demand; No. 1 Red Western, $1 21@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19@$1 20; Rejected, $1 07@$1 15; Amber Western, $1 20@$1 25; White Western, $1 23@$1 35. Corn steady and in good demand; Southern White, 94c.@97c.; Southern, 83c.; Western Mixed, 80c. Oats firm and scarce and in good demand: Southern, 51c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 53c.; do. White, 54c.@55c. Rye firm at 85c.@90c. Hay quiet and steady at $18@$22. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@17½c. Lard, 15c. Western Butter Butter firm; receipts light; in fair demand at 25c.@26c. Coffee dull and nominal; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 17c.@19¼c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1@$1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Wool firm and in fair demand; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@55c.; X, 52c.@53½c.; Medium, 52c.@54c.; coarse, 45c.@48c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 46c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@53c.; coarse, 45c.@47c.; combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; combing, unwashed, 40c.@45c.; Canada combing, 61c.@63c.; fine, unwashed, 32c.@35c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36c.@39c.; tub-washed, 52c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 27c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 24c.@27c.; extra and merino pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and super pulled, 40c.@45c.; Lambs, 38c.@46c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California fine and medium, 25c.@35c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Flour steady; sales of 1,500 bbls. Wheat steady; sales of 1,600 bushels Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 26; 500 bushels Old Extra White Michigan at $1 45; 2,000 bushels New No. 1 White Michigan at $1 28. Corn firm; sales of 3,000 bushels Mixed at 78c.; 1 car Yellow at 80c. Corn-meal—$33 for Bolted; $32 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $22; Middling, $28, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—146,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushel Corn, 776,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—23,800 bushels Wheat, 17,100 bushels Corn, 574,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Sept. 1.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat a shade higher at $1 20 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 16 for No. 3 do.; $1 17½ for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 10½ for Amber Michigan, cash and September; $1 12½, October; $1 14 for No. 1 Red; $1 10 No. 2 do.; $1 09, September; $1 12, October; $1 05 for No. 3 Red; $1 12 for No. 2 Amber Illinois. Corn a shade higher, at 72½c. for High Mixed; September, 71½c.; October, 71c.; Low Mixed, 71; no grade, 70½c. Oats in fair demand and higher, at 45c. for No. 1; 43½c. for No. 2; 43½c. for Michigan. Freights nominal. Receipts—35,000 bushels Wheat; 1,700 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour; 41,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; Red, 95c.@$1 03; White, $1 05@$1 15. Corn steady at 70c.@73c. Oats steady at 43c.@48c. Rye steady at 85c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $23@$23 50. Lard firm; Summer, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; light offerings; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Whisky active and higher, with an advancing tendency; sales at 98c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 54c.@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Pork dull and lower at $23. Bacon firm; Shoulders 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅞c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides. 13c. Lard, 15c. Whisky, 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 02; No. 2, 96c. spot; 93¾c. September; 93c. October. Oats quiet and steady at 39¾c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 67c. Rye quiet and lower at 80c. for No. 1. Barley lower; No. 2 Spring, cash and September, 94c.; October, 93c.; No. 3 Spring, 83c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,400 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Wheat dull and easy. Rye quiet at 90c. in street. Oats about 1c. stronger, and held at from [illegible] for No. 1 do.; sales of one car No. 1 Mixed Western at 83c.; 500 Mixed Western at 84c.; one car No. 2 White State at 55c., and a bag lot white State at 58c. Corn higher and firmly held at 84c.; sales of 1,000 Mixed Western at 84c. Barley and Malt quiet and steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin quiet; $1 80 for Strained; $1 90 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 for No. 1; $4@$4 25 for Low Pale; $5 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 35 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 15.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 24; No. 1 White, $1 17¼; No. 2 do., $1 14; Amber Michigan, $1 10. Corn steady at 73½c. Oats in good demand at 45c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

## *FOREIGN MARKETS.*

LONDON, Sept. 1—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅝@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@33.

3:30 P. M.—The rates of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 9-16 ₱ cent., which is 7-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £82,000. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—12:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 28,000 quarters, of which 25,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 8d.; do. do., shipped October and November, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7 15-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. 1d. ₱ cental for average California White; 10s. 4d.@11s. 3d. for Club do.; and 9s.@9s. 8d. for Red Winter. Provisions—Lard, 61s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,400 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.

LONDON, Sept. 1—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 23s. 9d.@24s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days Currency, 72@75 premium; Short Sight do., 77@80 premium; 60 days Gold, 88@90 premium; Short Sight do 92@94 premium; on London, 110@115 premium; on Paris, 90@92 premium. Spanish Gold, 183@185; American Gold, 186@187.


## DRY GOODS.

**R. H. MACY & CO.'S**

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. OPENING WEEK BEGINS SEPT. 1. IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS now ready. SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR is just out, more beautiful than ever. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway. Post Office Box No. 5,055.


## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. WM. S. RIDABOCK, JR., IS ADMITTED a member of our firm from this date. Sept. 1, 1874. HORACE MANUEL & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, KING'S Bridge, on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 A. M., one red and white heifer. H. P. CURLEY, Pound Master.


## METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLAUBER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Queens.—MARY R. HANDLEY against DANIEL A. HIGGINS, as Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Daniel Higgins, deceased, Mary Dee Higgins, Mary A. Higgins, Catharine A. Higgins, Daniel A. Higgins, Eliza T. Higgins, William G. Higgins, Honora I. Higgins, Johanna Celia Higgins, Frances T. Higgins, John S. Higgins, Loretta J. Higgins, Patrick Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) John Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) Owen Riley and Margaret, his wife; Abijah S. Smith, Timothy Ganey and Ellen, his wife; John Ford and Theresa, his wife; Andrew Heims and Catharine, his wife; Frederick Cordier and Barbara, his wife; Henry J. Moeisch and Margaret, his wife; Ferdinand Guentert and Anna, his wife; the Village of College Point, James Palmatier and Margaret, his wife; Patrick Hallaran and Frances, his wife; John Madden and Catharine Jane, his wife; John T. Fearsall and Phoebe, his wife; Isabella McBrien and John McBrien, her husband; Alexantoine Formosa and Franceeca, his wife; Mary Ghio, Antoine D. Ghio, Augustus B. Ghio and Maringa, his wife; John B. Lertora, otherwise Lutera, and Catharine, his wife; John Howarth and Hannah, his wife; John E. A. McBrien, Leopold Gusthal, Daniel H. Forman and Euphemia, his wife; Benjamin W. Downing and Georgiana U., his wife; Martin Meagher and Mary, his wife; John Courboy and Johanna, his wife; Michael Kennagh and Mary, his wife; William Eubanks, George Heims, Otto Russell, Benjamin Tatham, William W. Sharpe, John B. Lassey, John Lindemann, Henry Clement, Isaac Bloodgood, Charles A. Roe, Samuel D. Roe, James Brown, William Hall, Charles Schlesinger, Joseph Blumenthal, Ann Elizabeth Rapelyea, individually and as Executrix, &c., of Martin Rapelyea, deceased; Richard Cornell, William Turner, John Hanlon, Henry Lewis, David Godley and Catharine, his wife; Thomas Webb, John Cadness, John Higgins, Charles Devlin, Henry Bunke, Lester Lewis, Zachariah Roe, James Fowler, Richard Mold, Thomas Churchill, ——— K. P. Dennett, Thomas Reidy, Barney McMahon, William Lawrence, Charles Smith, Joseph Palmer, L. Bradford Prince, Thomas Welch, Michael Larkin, Henry Price, Lorenz Ritter, Hugh Sweeney, J—— E. Lawrence, William Cole, Mary Reidy, the widow, and Margaret Reidy, Anna Reidy, and Patrick Reidy, children and heirs at law of Patrick Reidy, deceased, and William Joseph Palmer, Junior, and Nellie, his wife.—Second amended summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the second amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated July 30, 1874.
FLANAGAN & BRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau street, New-York.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1874.
FLANAGAN & BRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Geni, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Fudon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rose, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359, (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty), bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running northwardly at right angels to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell at Daughly's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence northwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—CARMEN CARVAJAL, plaintiff, against HANNAH MIGEL, Solomon Migel, Seabury Lawrence, Sarah N. Burgess, Thomas Houston, Frederick Steinle, and Solomon Bernstein, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1874.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Court-house, in said City, on the [illegible] day of July, 1874.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[illegible]


## FINANCIAL.

**LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.**
Second Mortgage
**7 PER CENT. BONDS.**
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
**ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

**CITY OF ROCHESTER**
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
**Robinson, Chase & Co.**
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

**VERMILYE & CO.**
**BANKERS,**
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

**HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL**
**First Mortgage Bonds.**
About $100,000 on Main Lines at 90 and interest.
For sale by
**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.

**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,**
**BANKERS,**
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

**7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.**
**Choice City and County Bonds**
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
**ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,**
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

**NORTH BRITISH**
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Paid up and subscribed capital..........$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus..........3,700,000
Life assets and annuities..........13,300,000
Total..........$27,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

**ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.


OFFICE OF GROESBECK & KITCHEN,
BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GROESBECK & KITCHEN for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.
ERNEST GROESBECK.
WM. K. KITCHEN, Jr.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.


BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.


CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the sinking fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th September, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.
R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of THE JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 4, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND COUPons of the Southside Railroad Co., of Long Island, that became payable on the 1st March, 1874, will be paid on presentation to the Atlantic State Bank of Brooklyn.
NICHOLAS WYCKHOFF, ELBERT FLOYD JONES, Trustees, &c.
TRACY, CATLIN & FRODHEAD, Att'ys, No. 193 Montague st.


10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. References and full information sent on application.
UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

BROOKLYN CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.


## DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of this Company due Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
C. L. RICH, Treasurer.


## SAVINGS BANKS.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
**Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.**
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | H. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—179 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.


## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOUR DOLLARS REWARD—PAIR GOLD EYE-GLASSES, in going from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at ten minutes past 7 o'clock Sunday evening, in Fourth avenue cars, up to 42d st., thence across Forty-sixth street bridge to No. 117 East 46th st. C. W. [illegible]

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1874.


### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PAUL PRY—OFF THE LINE—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Burke, and Miss Safford.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FRENCH SPY—THE BOY AVENGER—Mlle. Ravel, Mr. Fayette.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others. Matinée at 2:30.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.


### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

### NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have* THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*


At the hour of writing, the reports from the Vermont election are very fragmentary. The Democratic journals will have an opportunity of jubilant writing over the fact that Burlington has elected a Democratic representative in the Legislature for the first time in twenty-one years. This is a notable gain. It gives the Democrats just one hundred per cent. more strength in the Legislature from that district than they possessed before. If this percentage of gain is maintained from Maine to California, the party will evidently march rapidly to power. We remember a good deal of this kind of argument in 1872, on occasions not less ridiculous. They can omit what now appears to be the fact, that the State has given about the majority of 1872, and that, if Mr. POLAND is defeated, it is by a Republican bolt, and not by Democratic gains.

The latest accounts of the recent massacre in Red River Parish in Louisiana show that the six officers murdered were white men, and four of them were Northern Republicans who had, in common with many ex-Union soldiers, been settled in the parish since the war. Coushatta, the scene of the disturbance which culminated in the murders, has long been the object of the especial hatred of the native whites, because it is a prosperous and energetic "Yankee colony." The responsibility for the assassinations is directly fastened upon the white leaguers of Northern Louisiana. Gov. KELLOGG has called out an extra regiment of State Militia, to be composed of picked white men, and to be used mainly in suppressing disturbances in and around New-Orleans.

The estimates for conducting the Police Department during the next year will be found in another column. As usual, the monstrous total of street-cleaning expenditure challenges attention. For current expenses the estimates are but a few hundreds short of a million of dollars, and, including some proposed additions to the "plant" of the Street-cleaning Bureau, the sum called for reaches $1,128,478. It will be observed that 500 street-sweepers are supposed to be employed during the whole year, and that, to supplement their exertions, $100,000 are demanded for "removing snow and ice." Admitting the somewhat problematic existence of 500 sweepers at any season of the year, it is tolerably notorious that for at least ten weeks during the Winter it would be difficult to find fifty of them at work in any part of the City. Yet the wages of the whole number go on at the rate of $5,000 a week, and the hired carts they are supposed to keep employed continue to figure on the books as claimants for $7,500 a week. Moreover, for the very season when no attempt is made to clean the streets, the Commissioners have the coolness to make an extra demand for $100,000, and the public will be requested to believe that such an amount can be honestly expended in making fitful attempts to clean the snow off Broadway.

After a month of unseemly patience, the Police have broken up, or threaten to break up, the "Can-Can" performances. If it was to be done at all, we do not see why it was not done before. But every one will be glad that a beginining has been made, even though tardily. New-York has seldom been more plagued with so-called "amusements" of an indecent character than at this moment. There are some of them which the common sense and decency of the community will have to deal with, their nastiness being of a character that the Police can hardly be held responsible for. But public opinion is quite as powerful, in its way, as arrests and fines, and it never had a better object on which to exercise its censorship than the immorality of some of our theatrical and musical entertainments. The most effective check upon them is the steady "letting alone" that tells on the managers' pockets.

We must be excused if we decline to receive without question the statement that Russia has sent special agents to the Spanish Republican and Carlist head-quarters to report on the military positions of the two parties. It is known that Russia refused to recognize the Spanish Republic, on the plea that it was not supported at home; that is to say, it is an "even thing between the Republic and Carlism." Now that Great Britain, Germany, and France have opened diplomatic relations with the Republic of Spain, Russian recognition is no longer of prime importance. Supposing the dispatches true, we should suppose that Spanish pride would revolt at the proffer of a tardy recognition based on a comparison of the military strength of the national and insurgent forces.

### DEMOCRACY PAST AND PRESENT.

When the Democratic Party ceased to be a pro-slavery party, it ceased to have any common purpose by which it could be held together, and by which it could attract any considerable number of adherents from other organizations. As a pro-slavery party it offered to its members several distinct sets of motives, all, however, impelling to the same end. In the South it was distinctly pro-slavery, and Southern Democrats were mostly Unionists only when they thought the Union was the best defense for slavery. In the North it was more a Union party than a pro-slavery party, and was the latter because before the war concessions to slavery seemed the only means of preserving the Union. In addition to these motives to unity, there were those which are common to all parties—the passions and prejudices of partisanship, and the interests of the office-holders and office-seekers—so that the Democracy was compact, united, and well-disciplined until 1860. Since then it has been a wreck, and is so to-day. It was divided during the war, those who had gone with it for the preservation of the Union only to serve slavery taking the side of the South; those who had gone with it in its concessions to slavery only in the hope of preserving the Union taking to the Republican ranks, and the partisans and office-seekers going, some in one direction, some in another, and some remaining under the old standard. The Democratic Party has never recovered from this disintegration. How could it? The former aims of the party were either accomplished or forever abandoned. The Union, for which many of its members had a profound attachment, had been established by war, and without the aid of the Democrats as a party. Slavery, which to a large part of its members had been the one supreme object of all political action, was dead. To all intents and purposes the Democratic Party has, for ten years, been a thing more of the past than of the present.

Why, then, has it not disappeared? Why is it not completely separated and scattered? What is it that leaves it, in its barren state, power to maintain an active organization and to win occasional local victories? What is the source of the vitality which survives such an offense as sympathy with the rebellion, such exposed and baffled trickery as the Greeley movement, and such wicked blunders as the movement for the repudiation of the bonds? The answer to these questions is not simple. The causes that have contributed to the measure of endurance shown by the Democracy are many. The party was composed largely of ignorant persons who did not easily transfer their political allegiance, and who furnished the raw material for schemers like the Tammany leaders. It was the natural resting-place of many sincere men who clung to the theories of government familiar to the Democracy of other days. It retained the affections of the Southern whites, and the possibility of again working together in its ranks was a source of hope and energy to many, both North and South. It was the nucleus around which all practical opposition to the Republican Party was compelled to centre, because, while it could not of itself gain control of the Government, no third party could win without its aid. Its co-operation, therefore, was the ultimate point to which all the disappointed and all the legitimately discontented of the Republican Party had to look forward. It is by virtue of these very various circumstances, all acting, however, toward the same end, that the Democratic Party, while it cannot make any headway toward decisive victory, is able to refuse to disband.

But this negative existence is not very satisfactory to those politicians who are confined to it. Even were it supported by a lofty fanaticism, such a lot would be irksome, and there is not a particle of fanaticism, or of anything like it, in the Democratic party. It is essentially a cynical party. It sneers at "moral ideas." It has no conception of high political aims. It is kept up by the power of association in the past and of hopes, not very elevated, for the future. It is not singular that the leaders should reach out in every direction for some really vital principles, not held by the Republicans, around which to rally their followers, to call in recruits, by which to push on to the possession of the Government. The difficulties in the way of obtaining such principles are, however, very great. Free trade is not answering well, because Pennsylvania—a State that furnishes more Democratic votes than any other, save two, in the Union—is for Protection, and because there is nowhere more than a languid interest in the subject. Hard money does not prove attractive anywhere outside of New-York, and is bluntly rejected by Ohio, which furnishes more Democratic votes than even Pennsylvania, and by Indiana and Missouri, while it is indorsed in Illinois only by the rigorous application of the party machinery. "Home Rule"—a phrase borrowed from Ireland to express some vague notion of local self-government and the reserved rights of the States—is some way bitterly suggestive of Tammany rule in this State, and of the dogmas of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. And when this brief catalogue is exhausted the statesmen of the Manhattan Club have nothing more to offer, and fall back helplessly on party discipline and the tricks of the hour. These will serve to keep the party going in the old ruts. They make it an antagonist not to be despised, and one that it is necessary to watch. But they do nothing more. Our readers know that we do not underestimate the strength of the Democracy, but it can never prove formidable to the Republicans so long as they are true to themselves and to the principles that have always united them.

### SOUND AND FURY.

It is a trite saying that the world does not know its great men. It is equally true, though not quite so generally acknowledged, that the world does not know its great events. Seven months ago a handful of noisy demagogues calling themselves "working men," albeit disavowed by the leaders in the labor movements in the City, attempted to organize a procession to occupy, during a few of the busiest hours of the day, some of the most crowded thoroughfares of the City, and made arrangements for filling by a disorderly crowd one of the public squares set apart for the recreation of the people. The so-called Committee of Safety, which had chosen such means of enforcing its comprehensive demand upon society at large for "work, food, clothing, and shelter," was presided over by a youth who was denounced by the aged father who supported him as an idle and worthless loafer. It was reasonably conjectured that the choice of such a head settled the character of the "committee," and the inflammatory character of its appeals to the masses of unemployed and ignorant workmen, confirmed the very unanimous public sentiment which existed in favor of suppressing the entire demonstration. In spite of the ultimate refusal of the Park Commissioners to allow Tompkins square to be used for the purpose of fomenting a riot, and in spite of the declared resolution of the Police authorities to enforce this refusal, a number of the more blatant or ignorant of the agitators turned out, accompanied by several thousand curious onlookers, to take possession of the square in spite of all prohibitions. That there might be no mistake about their intentions, the band of socialists had armed themselves with claw-hammers and other such cheerful implements, secured to their wrists so as to serve the purposes of slung-shots. The Police displayed admirable temper, and were only driven to the use of their clubs after a sergeant's head had been broken by a hot-tempered German, who had courage enough to literally obey the orders of the knavish and cowardly members of the "committee," who kept studiously out of the way of danger.

These are the simple outlines of an incident which a crazy spouter, once known as a journalist, assured a gaping audience of working men the other night was, "for cruelty and atrocity never surpassed in the history of the human race." It was, moreover, "a heart-freezing spectacle," "the tragedy of man," "the initial action in a struggle which is sure to be long," "the sacrificial ground on which the victims of municipal diabolism were immolated," and a good many other things in the same Cambyses vein of mischievous rant. The Irish revolt that was snuffed out in a cabbage garden was a dignified historical episode compared with this miserable Tompkins square squabble. Yet the same exasperating lunatic who invents bombastic phrases for the purpose of pandering to the passions of an ignorant mob, talks about commemorating its anniversary "for hundreds and thousands of years, so that the centennial shall be like that of Concord and Bunker Hill where you [*sic*] won your liberty." Probably the worst charge that can be brought against the majority of the auditors of this remarkable harangue is a deficiency in the sense of humor. They did not laugh at a speech which, as a wild burlesque of the eloquence of the stump, would have been found exceedingly funny at a "minstrels'" entertainment. That such stuff is utterly repugnant to the ordinary common sense of working men does not admit of a doubt. Its ludicrous extravagance must provoke a grin even from sympathetic readers, and probably the orator performed somewhat of a public service in taking the most effectual method of bringing into contempt the cause which he professes to represent.

Yet, one cannot help deploring that in a community like ours the principles which were advocated in Tompkins square on Monday evening should retain even the slight degree of vitality which they possess. Here, if anywhere, it might be supposed that the vaporings against class tyranny imported by European socialists would fall under the ridicule even of the least instructed. In point of fact, they are confined, during times of prosperity, to dingy club-rooms and places where windy demagogues assemble for purposes of mutual admiration. It is when, owing to depression of trade, numbers of men get thrown out of employment, that these spouters find their opportunity. It is, unfortunately, not difficult to persuade a large section of the population of any of our great cities that some occult "tyranny" is at the bottom of their want of work, and that there rests on the tax-paying public some indefinable obligation to feed and clothe those who cannot earn wages in the way most congenial to them. The ill-organized and reckless charity which makes this City in Winter a rallying point for the vagabondage of half a dozen States, swells the crowd of ignorant laborers by another crowd of professional tramps and beggars. It is in presence of such elements that the socialist agitator possesses his capacity for mischief, and it is because of the periodic recurrence of favorable conditions for his malign influence that this type of demagogue ought to be specially regarded as a public nuisance.

### POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

An interesting article in the latest number of *Old and New* deals with the much agitated questions of the independence of the voter, "party treason" and "civic duty." The writer takes the leaders of the dominant political parties to task for the military discipline which they exercise over voters, and expresses his belief that the principal means of political reform is the assertion by every citizen of his absolute independence of his own party. He sums up the whole duty of the citizen something in this wise:

1. Join yourself to that one of the two parties which seems to hold more nearly your views upon pressing questions than the other, and support its men and its measures.

2. In any case vote. The writer insists upon this as the citizen's highest duty, whatever happens.

3. Make a personal scrutiny of all candidates "as if upon you rested the ultimate responsibility for their election or rejection." He considers scratching a ticket one of the inalienable rights of every voter, and deprecates the practice, which he asserts is common, of the use at the polls of printed tickets, containing the names of a party's candidates, so arranged as to prevent alteration by any voter who thinks for himself.

4. When the candidates of both parties are unworthy, cast an independent vote for a worthy man.

This is good advice, although it is not particularly new, and has been given hundreds of times by "political editors," who are, nevertheless, denounced as a class by the writer of the article as the most vigorous supporters of the odious features of party discipline. The independence of the better kind of newspapers is already a well-established fact, and there is no occasion for the remark that their editors would stand aghast at the proposition that "there is not, nor of right ought there to be, such a thing as allegiance to any party." No intelligent observer of politics believes that there should be blind and unwavering allegiance to party measures, whether they be wise or unwise; nor on the other hand, does he feel cause for alarm in the fact that party leaders are allowed regularly to make organized effort for a fair discipline of forces with which to fight the enemy. No one can doubt that there is necessity for some kind of discipline; neither can any one disbelieve that if that discipline be harsh, arbitrary, and bigoted, the results will be bad. A party is something more than the writer in *Old and New* would have it appear that it should be, namely—"A momentary association of individuals who agree upon a transient political purpose." The great parties in this country have been founded for something more definite than the accomplishment of transient purposes, and they have not been in any sense momentary associations. They have sometimes been corrupt; they have been guilty of intolerance; their leaders have perverted the proper uses of discipline, and the tyrannical authority of conventions and caucuses has often proved mischievous. But it is idle to deny that discipline is necessary, simply because it has now and then been misused.

The writer in *Old and New* finds that there is nothing to justify the close analogy (which it is customary to insist upon) between political and military campaigns. He objects to what he considers the compelling "of thousands of intelligent citizens into the unconscious belief that they are, in some proper sense, mere privates in a great army." He forgets that they are not called upon to enlist under a banner without knowing what that banner represents; and that they have their own moral cowardice to blame, if, having voluntarily enlisted with the understanding that their leaders shall carry out the plans of campaign which they make for them, they do not insist upon holding those leaders to their promise. He is so intent upon having each voter preserve his independence, that he is anxious to have him fight "on his own hook," totally disregarding all the good effects of that organization which is quite as necessary in combats with ballots and opinion as with bullets and artillery.

The writer points out as "the essence and the purest discharge of civic duty" the "bolting" of a candidate or the scratching of a ticket, acts which, he says, "are denounced by politicians as the most heinous of crimes." There is no doubt that they are occasionally so denounced; but the denunciation usually proceeds from some corrupt candidates who have been scratched, or from a few of their friends, and is not dangerous. The mere bolting from an improper candidate does not destroy allegiance to party, nor render the necessity of future allegiance, in a proper sense, any less desirable and necessary than before. Community of opinion, the writer states, constitutes a party; and hence he concludes that in a true party, there can be nothing but amicable consultation and co-operation. But the moment such measures as compulsory co-operation, and the punishment of dissent are resorted to, they "tend," to quote his words, "at once to dissolve the bond of chemical affinity which has hitherto combined the individuals, and to substitute for it a mechanical control, incompatible with that unity of opinion which should be the vital breath of a party."

### ANN ELIZA.

When that much-enduring, much-traveled New-Zealander shall sit on the ruined arches of the bridge across the Jordan, and shall sketch the ruins of the Temple of the Latter-Day Saints, we do not believe he will ask for the name of Mrs. BRIGHAM YOUNG, Number Nineteen. If he should, however, he will be told that it was ANN ELIZA. Before her are recorded eighteen Mrs. YOUNGS; after her, a limp and faded procession, come not less than sixty-one of that ilk. The much-married Prophet is said to have married terrestrial and celestial wives to the gross amount of eighty odd. We use "gross" here with due consideration for the value of that word. Why the eightieth Mrs. YOUNG should not rebel, and set up her claim for a divorce and alimony, we are not informed. It was singular that No. 19 should be the first to begin trouble in the family. ANN ELIZA, "by her next friend, GEO. R. MAXWELL," began suit against BRIGHAM YOUNG, claiming that she was entitled to divorce and alimony, because said BRIGHAM YOUNG, not content with nineteen wives, of whom said ANN ELIZA was the nineteenth, had feloniously taken unto himself divers other wives, to wit—and here followed a catalogue, which, in the language of the auctioneer, is "too tedious to mention," embracing some sixty persons all told. Furthermore, the plaintiff avers that she was cruelly and inhumanly treated; that she had at best only one-seventieth part of a husband; that while she resided at the farm of the said B. YOUNG she was compelled to perform menial services; that her mother, (who would be one of said BRIGHAM YOUNG's mothers-in-law,) was removed from her; that she was fed with coarse food, clad with rude garments, and compelled to abase herself to usages not consistent with her former mode of life; that she was forced to maintain herself by her own exertions, sacrifice her furniture, and finally to be reduced to penury while her husband (said B. YOUNG) was rolling in wealth at the rate of $40,000 per month.

It must be confessed that ANN ELIZA has a good case, so far as we have gone. But Mr. B. YOUNG, who also claims to be the Lord's Anointed and Prophet of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, has made his answer. Naturally, he denies, all and singular, the charges brought against him by Mrs. BRIGHAM YOUNG, No. 19. Specifically, he says that he has but one lawful wedded wife, MARY ANN, to whom he was married in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1834. Said MARY ANN, being joined to him in lawful wedlock, was and is his only wife. He admits that on the 6th of April, 1868, he did enter into certain relations with said ANN ELIZA. The precise nature of this relation is not explained, but the respondent, B. YOUNG, says that he and ANN ELIZA were and are members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, which Church holds that members thereof may rightfully enter into plural or celestial marriages. This marriage (No. 19) is presumed to have been one of those "plural or celestial" marriages which are recognized by the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, but have no existence in the courts of the United States; therefore it is not legal, and ANN ELIZA is not entitled to divorce or alimony. Mr. YOUNG goes on to say that he does not receive an income of $40,000 per month, while Mrs. YOUNG, No. 19, languishes in poverty and a check apron, without the mother-in-law of as aforesaid B. YOUNG, Prophet and Priest. The discerning reader has by this time seen that the astute YOUNG sets up that the seventy odd Mrs. YOUNGS who claim a share in him as husband are not lawfully his wives. He admits that the conjugal relation, with the exception of that of the original MARY ANN, is a fiction, a figment of a religious and slightly disordered brain. There is but one Mrs. BRIGHAM YOUNG; all others are spurious so far as the law is concerned; their relation is purely spiritual; and when one of them, as in ANN ELIZA's case, sets up that she is deprived of her due share of husband, and is relegated to check aprons and homespun gowns, she is answered by the statement that she is a celestial bride, and that her attire is in keeping with the practices of the Latter Day Saints, the very Prophet of whom has but $6,000 per month net income.

This is the pitiful and, we must say, somewhat sordid view of the case as summed up in the complaint of ANN ELIZA and the answer of her polygamous husband. It would be impertinent and premature to suggest what the court will have to say in this case. But so far as it has gone, it exposes the utter hollowness of the polygamous pretensions of the Mormons. They have held that the divine law, as received by special revelation, teaches that a man may marry as many wives as he can support. Before now, men have been driven out of the Mormon capital, and all their goods made forfeit to the church, because they would not subscribe to and practice this doctrine. Polygamy was the corner-stone of that confederacy, just as slavery was of another and shorter-lived confederation. When the head of the church is haled into court, he fails to quote Abraham and David, and takes refuge in the ingenious evasion that the nineteenth—and, for that matter, the second—marriage was a spiritual ceremony and a religious rite having no form in law. BRIGHAM has failed to stand on his reserved biblical rights. He has been plucked of his feathers. Nevertheless, we have no sympathy for ANN ELIZA. She went into this foul business with her eyes open. She knew she was Number Nineteen. She was no Fatima penetrating into Bluebeard's chamber when it was too late to retrace her steps. She was shown all the victims before she became Number Nineteen. If she does not like her place on the list, let her get out of it, making no moan. We do not like to think what the seventy odd who come after ANN ELIZA will say about this. It is clear that the Prophet does not think he is as much married as we thought he was.

### WATERING-PLACES IN AUTUMN.

In the Spring of this year a conference, highly important to no inconsiderable section of Europeans and Americans, took place at Baden. Its members were hotel proprietors of Switzerland and Germany, and their object in meeting was to devise a means by which the ordinary short season, commencing July 1 and terminating Sept. 20, could be prolonged. The proprietors fully recognized the disadvantage of being compelled to cram their business into so narrow a period, but the only solution of the difficulty at which they could arrive was to offer inducements to pleasure-seekers to take their trips earlier or later. The practical result of the conference was a decision that guests should be accommodated at cheap rates from the beginning of May until the end of June, and from a later period in the Autumn.

Many of those who have made acquaintance with Switzerland in Spring, and still more those who know it in its Autumnal garb, infinitely prefer it at those seasons; but if the little Republic is more agreeable to the holiday-seeker in the Spring and Fall, how much more is this the case in the great Republic. Trying as our Summer is apt to be, not even Italy, California, or Australasia can give anything finer than the climate we enjoy for the most part from the beginning of this month to the end of November, and not even Switzerland can show sights much more lovely than those within two hundred miles of this City at that season. The foreigner who visits our shores early in the Fall is very naturally amazed to find that he treads pretty nearly alone the banquet halls of deserted watering-place hotels. There are, it is true, certain wise people in the neighborhood of such resorts, who live in their own homes, and revel in their possession at such a time; but they form, comparatively speaking, but a small number. As regards the multitude, the first Autumn storm, which generally comes at the end of August, winds up the sojourn of the hotel visitor, who takes flight just when it is cool enough for his children to face the midday sun, and to ride, row, drive, and walk from sunrise to sunset.

A principal cause of this is, of course, to be found in the desire not to protract expense. The charges are really so heavy as to be a matter of indifference to only the really wealthy. There are, doubtless, many men who find themselves compelled by business to return to the City in September, and who do not like to be separated from their families; but that there are also an immense number of persons who are under no such obligations is sufficiently evident from the crowds who cross the Atlantic with no intention of returning until the end of October. It is, too, a mistake to suppose that the convenience of business men must alone be consulted in this matter. A very considerable class now exists in this country who, if nominally engaged in business, have practically a very large part of their time at their own disposal; and, besides, there are widows with children, and single ladies, who would very much enjoy a quiet month by the beach, or on the mountain, if they could have such an indulgence at moderate prices.

A place which seems pre-eminently well suited for this experiment is Long Branch, lying as it does within such easy reach of New-York. Of course, it would not be worth the while of all the hotels to keep their doors open at reduced rates; but we believe that were some of the smaller houses to do this, and to make their parlors warm, cheery, and comfortable in the cold evenings, they would find plenty of guests who would be glad of the departure of the August crowd.

And here it may be stated that the charms of Long Branch are not half known. In the Summer, the weather is so hot that three-fourths of the visitors scarcely get beyond the beach, and really know nothing of the charming country which lies behind them. Such is the variety of roads, that a different drive might be taken almost every day for a month, while to the rider on horseback no seaside resort in the world offers superior attractions. He may canter for miles through delicious-scented woods over soft ground, and emerge on the open with a glorious burst of the ocean before him. Those who at such times have seen in the horizon the moon rising over the Atlantic will not easily forget the scene. With a bathe at noon, and a glorious gallop or walk through charming country in the afternoon, the visitor returns to a late dinner with the appetite of an ogre, and the crackling wood fire, and cheery party around the piano or whist-table form quite as agreeable a termination to such a day as smoking in the veranda to a day in Summer. If the smaller hotels would only lay themselves out to attract Autumn visitors by reduced charges, and comforts suited to colder weather, and would duly advertise their prices, visitors would come. A house which made its Autumn guests thoroughly at home would soon get a reputation worth the having. At Fire Island an experiment of this kind is to be made this year, and we have no doubt it will be found to answer well, for the air is delicious there now, and fishing is excellent.

### GOV. DIX AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From the Albany Evening Journal.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has fulfilled its promise of examining the charges made by some of the Democratic papers against Gov. Dix in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, and we copy its reply in other columns. It is a candid review of the whole case, embodying a clear and dispassionate statement of the facts, and we believe that it will be accepted by every honest mind as complete and conclusive. There is no attempt at evasion or distortion. Every point of the accusation is squarely met and fully answered. THE TIMES has not, indeed, fired all its powder. There is, as we are sure from our knowledge of the case, plenty of shot still left in its locker. But it has said enough at the first broadside to scatter the charges to the winds.

The first charge is that Gov. Dix had refused to appear before the Congressional Committee of Investigation. THE TIMES shows in reply, by publishing the full letters of Gov. Dix, that he requested the committee to send one of its members or a Commissioner to take his testimony. The committee did not appear to think there was anything specially requiring his evidence, and so did not send anybody. That disposes of the first point. The next charge is that Gov. Dix sent a threatening letter demanding $50,000 from the company. This rests upon the statement of Oakes Ames, who did not pretend to have seen such a letter but only to have heard of it. THE TIMES asserts in reply, and by authority, that no letter of that character was written, and it publishes one of several letters which show conclusively that no such letter could have been written. Gov. Dix was President of the Union Pacific Company, and held some of its stock—not stock of the Credit Mobilier, of which he never had any. When the Oakes Ames contract was made he determined to resign, and his settlement for salary and stock was made by his agents in New-York, in whose hands the matter was entirely left. He made no approach to a threat; he did not even undertake to name the amount which he thought his due, but requested his agents to confer with Mr. John J. Cisco, the eminent banker, and to claim only what he thought right. There were some other stockholders in a similar position—some stockholders whom the Democratic papers would not care to charge with "blackmailing"—and if any question be made about the rightfulness of the settlement with Gov. Dix, it may be well to show the settlement with these others. Nothing could be more entirely false, both in letter and in spirit, than the imputation of threatening.

The third charge is that Gov. Dix was responsible for the Hoxie contract which is alleged to be extravagant and swindling in its character. That he was fully advised of its character when he approved it, is attempted to be shown by two letters from Peter A. Dey, who professed to be "Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad," though in point of fact he was charged with the construction of only a small part. The first of these letters is his official resignation, which purports to be based upon the ground that he could not approve the Hoxie contract, and the second is a letter accompanying the resignation in which he urges that the amount proposed to be paid is excessive. To both phases of this charge—as to the justification for the contract and as to the worth of Mr. Dey's statements—THE TIMES makes a most convincing reply. In locating the first forty miles Mr. Dey insisted upon a line which required a grade twice as heavy as could be secured upon other available lines. The Government Engineer examined and condemned his proposed route, and, though he had expended over $100,000 upon it, it was determined as a matter of economy and easy operation to abandon it. Mr. Dey's method of transacting the business is also shown by the documents to have been so loose as to elicit the rebuke of the company. How much this abandonment of his line and this reproof, and how much his disapproval of the Hoxie contract had to do with his resignation, the reader may judge. But that is a minor point. As to the character of the contract and the question whether it was justifiable, THE TIMES produces letters from this same Mr. Dey pointing out the enormous difficulties of the work, and indicating that he had no hope of its completion within the time required by law to prevent the forfeiture of the charter. THE TIMES further produces a report made by the Government Directors several months after the contract was executed, in which they reviewed all the circumstances, and held that it was entirely justifiable. We believe no candid reader can go over the proof given on this point without being convinced. Among the Directors at that time were some of the most eminent business men in the country, and they approved the contract as much as Gov. Dix. Not even the Brooklyn *Eagle* would be prepared to impeach the honesty or the judgment of all these prominent citizens.

Thus THE TIMES has met every single point in the charges against Gov. Dix, and has effectually disposed of all without exhausting the proof which might be accumulated in his vindication. If the assailants are not yet satisfied, we presume THE TIMES will give them some more of the multiplied evidence which makes the defense so impregnable. But every candid mind is already fully convinced. Indeed, so far as the public judgment was concerned, there was little need of this thorough exposition. Gov. Dix has shown by his administration of what stuff he is made, and the people who have seen his courageous and inflexible opposition to every form of wrong, were in little danger of crediting charges so irreconcilable with his life-long character.

### THE WISCONSIN RAILWAY LAW.

GOV. TAYLOR BEFORE THE GRANGERS—HIS VIEWS OF WHAT IS NEEDED FOR HARMONY.

Gov. Taylor was present at a grangers' picnic, near Monroe, Wis., on Saturday, and made a speech, in which, according to a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, he expressed himself as follows:

Just now the effort at reform is especially directed to a solution of transportation, cheap for the consuming and producing classes, and yet sufficiently profitable to reward the capital really invested, and to properly encourage future investments. If the powerful corporations now in the management of the transportation business of the country will meet the people in a friendly spirit, they would hasten the adjustment of these existing controversies upon the basis of full and equal justice. He said that the railway attorneys insisted that the railway companies are losing twenty-five per cent. of their gross earnings, which is not true, as shown by the Railroad Commissioners, based upon reports of the companies. The Commissioners say that, by operating under the Potter law, and having the same amount of business as last year, the companies would lose less than five per cent. of their gross earnings. The same authority states that last year the St. Paul earned enough to pay all operating expenses, taxes, and interest on their bonds, and then had sufficient left to pay over seven per cent. on their common and preferred stock, and that, too, on an assumed cost of $37,500 per mile, while the roads actually cost in cash but little more than half the amount. It is assumed by the railway companies that that provision in the Wisconsin Constitution giving the Legislature control over corporations, tends to drive capital from the State. This is also evidently untrue, because fifteen other State Constitutions contain similar provisions, and we hear of no complaints in those States. Now, I hold that honest capital will seek investment where corporations as well as individuals are under the control of judicious laws. The interests of the bondholders and the people are reciprocal, but it is the management and practice of sharpers and designing men of which we complain. In this State, as you know, the effort has been made to determine the rates that may be fairly charged, and to compel an acceptance of those rates by railroads. It has also been attempted, through a commission of disinterested men, to procure for the public all information requisite to further legislation on this subject. The law is believed to be a fair one for a first effort, and your Executive has done everything in his power to enforce it. If he has not yet succeeded it has been because the railroad companies have conspired together to resist not only its enforcement, but the enforcement of any law which looks to a limitation of their powers. The conflict is not yet ended. How soon this expectation shall become a reality depends upon the people's loyalty to themselves and to the principles of free government. That the power thus regained will be used by the people with justice and moderation I firmly believe. When the victory is fully won, three most important results will have been secured: First—The people will be more equably, fairly, and cheaply served. Second—Railway transportation will become a legitimate as well as a more profitable business. Third—Capitalists, home and foreign, being protected by the State, will have a degree of security impossible so long as their property is controlled by corporation managers, acting wholly independent of law.

### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE RAILWAY WAR.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday presents concisely the present condition of the railway and transportation agitations in the West as follows:

By agreement, the decisive struggle in the railroad conflict will occur in October next. The record of the case decided in the United States Court at Madison was sent to Washington one month ago, and forwarded on the docket. Meantime the contestants in the several States have determined to await the final result. In Illinois the Railroad Commissioners have agreed to continue the test suit brought against the North-western Company, at Freeport, until next March. Otherwise the case would have been tried at the September term. In Iowa similar delays are reported. The lessors of the railroads operated by the Illinois Central and North-western sought to enjoin the latter from conforming to the law, but afterward resolved to await the Washington decision. Meanwhile the citizens of that State are not disposed to harass the companies. The Burlington Road has disregarded the law from the first, yet no action has been brought against the company or its agents. This indifference can be readily accounted for. The Iowa law only affects local freight, and as the railways must have the required surplus for interest, by advancing the rates on through freight—which forms the bulk of the traffic—they will secure as much money as they did under the old tariffs. The natural result of the law, therefore, is that it now costs the resident shippers more to get their produce to market than it formerly did, for which increased expense the local reductions are a quite inadequate offset. In Wisconsin it is not improbable the Supreme Court will reserve its decision in the injunction case until the ultimate decision is given. Of course this is mere conjecture, but it has a precedent in the action of the Supreme Court of this State, which reserved its decision on the legal-tender question for more than a year, until the opinion of the United States Supreme Court was announced. Such course, it is presumed, would not be objectionable to the business public. No further annoyance is occasioned the companies, and the cases of passengers tendering three cents per mile are now so extremely rare as to be hardly noticeable. In Minnesota the aspect is different. The Railroad Committees have issued their schedules of rates, which are to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of what are reasonable rates. Several conferences have taken place between the Commissioners and the railway managers, with little benefit to either party. In no State in the Union is the margin of profit to the railways so small as in Minnesota. Of its half-dozen railways, two are in the hands of receivers, one is bankrupt, the others are on the verge, and are saved only by their association with outside companies. Yet the Commissioners do not feel safe in allowing them any latitude in their freight tariffs. The passenger rates are, in many cases, higher than the companies previously charged. But the freight rates established are deemed so unreasonable on some lines that they will be entirely disregarded. In this course the Commissioners were probably not at fault. They were created by the voice of the people, and, as they have not yet been confirmed, it would be strange did they not consult the wishes of their creators. The natural result will be a speedy increase of the suits for extortion and discrimination—the difference between the charges fixed by the companies and those established by the Commissioners being the basis of the suits.

### THE CHOICE OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says: "The question of Governor on the Republican side this Fall has almost ceased to be a subject of agitation. The choice and election are only subjects of the passage of time. When these shall have been determined in accordance with constitutional provisions, the Republican candidate will be found to have outstripped the field by a handsome majority. The matter of Governor dismissed, there arises the weighty topic of members of Assembly. As the Assembly shall be, so will be the choice of the next United States Senator. In the choosing of candidates each Assembly District has a duty before it to take such Republicans as cannot fail of an election. In closely-contested districts it will be needful to have a candidate whose record and reputation will command the unquestioned vote of his own party. There may be local issues which should command due consideration. These should not be ignored in the canvass for a candidate. There should be a united and harmonious rallying on the part of Republicans. Only in this way can the hoped for result be attained. The opposition entire have resolved to pull together for the control of the United States Senator. Already Senator Fenton boasts that he holds the balance of power in the Senate, two of whose members will stand by his interests. And if things are engineered for a similar look-out in the Assembly, any one not gifted with foreknowledge can conjecture the result. Let it be understood, then, that the entire strength of the opposition will be concentrated on the single effort to defeat the election of a Republican United States Senator. If it cannot be accomplished by a working majority then the Fentonists will stand in the breach and dictate the candidate. Republicans cannot afford to spare any of the majority they had last year. They ought not to permit themselves to be driven into a close corner, as we have hinted. There will be no need of it, if they begin now with a resolution to make the most complete and careful canvass of Assembly candidates. Men of tried Republican principles, of course, should stand first—men of social and business standing unsullied—men who are abreast with the party in the stirring reforms of the day—men who have been tried, and not found wanting—men who command the respect of voters, even outside of their own party. And with the prestige the Republican Party now commands in the State, with available and meritorious candidates, there will not be a doubt about their election. But there is no time to lose. The discussion, which has been confined to the Gubernatorial office, should now be devoted to the Assembly districts. Here one of the great issues of the day must be met and decided."

### STATE TREASURER RAINES.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says that Treasurer Raines' afflictions do not cease. In addition to the death of his wife, his business troubles, the disasters brought on by Phelps, and his own dangerous illness, he is overtaken by another crushing blow, in the death of his only daughter, eight years old

# WASHINGTON.

## *POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL SWORN.*

THE CALL FOR $15,000,000 MORE OF FIVE-TWENTIES—POSTAL CARS—MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Postmaster General Jewell arrived in Washington last night, and to-day, at 12 o'clock, together with First Assistant Postmaster General Marshall, who had to be recommissioned, was sworn in. The ceremonies were very simple. Shortly before 12 Gov. Jewell and Mr. Marshall proceeded to the White House, where the usual oath was administered by Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District. There were informal ceremonies subsequently at the Post Office Department. Gov. Jewell simply took his seat and went to work. This is the first time in many Administrations that the Postmaster General has not been sworn in at the Post Office Department itself.

THE LOAN.

The croakers who insisted that the subscribers to the loan had not actually subscribed for $45,000,000 will be troubled to answer the call of the Secretary of the Treasury to-day for an additional $15,000,000 of five-twenties. This call makes about $40,000,000 that have already been called under the new contract.

THE POSTAL-CAR QUESTION.

Senator Mitchell has been spending the entire Summer in Washington, devoting most of his time, as a member of the Senate Committee on Transportation to an investigation of the postal-car question. He is now engaged in obtaining information relative to the system of arbitration between the Post Office Department and the railroad companies, which has been adopted in England. This system has long been in use in England, and is said to be productive of good results.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

Postmaster General Jewell to-day, at the earnest request of Dr. MacDonald, Chief of the Money Order Division, excused that gentleman from going to Switzerland as a delegate to the International Postal Convention. The business of the Money Order Division at this season is so important and complicated that Dr. MacDonald was unwilling to be absent from his duties. Mr. Rambusch, of the department, a gentleman acquainted with foreign languages, and who has made a special study of the subjects coming before the convention, will accompany Mr. Blackfan as associate representative of the department.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Reports from Maryland show that the nomination of Montgomery Blair for Congress is doubtful.

REMOVAL OF A REVENUE SUPERVISOR.

The President has decided to remove Keneth R. Cobb, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for North Carolina, and his successor has already been selected. Mr. Cobb is a brother of Clinton L. Cobb, at present a Representative in Congress from North Carolina. The district embraces Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

GROUNDLESS ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue finds upon investigation that the alleged frauds upon the internal revenue in San Francisco are unfounded.

THE MINTS.

Dr. Linderman, Superintendent of the Mints, will soon leave to make his annual inspection of the mints.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

DECISIONS REFERRING TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The Attorney General has decided that the proviso in the Army Appropriation bill of the last session of Congress, to the effect that only the actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States, supersedes and cuts off the allowance of mileage to United States Marshals as provided in the Fee bill. He has also decided that the military forces of the United States may be employed to remove outlaws, thieves, and other unauthorized persons from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Reservations.

A LIGHT ON ANASTASIA ISLAND.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Oct. 15 a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at the north end of the Anastasia Islands, Florida. The light will be fixed white, varied by flashes every three minutes.

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH PERU.

Proclamation has just been made of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Peru. It is agreed by one of its articles that free ships shall give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed free which shall be found on board the vessels belonging to citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or a part thereof should belong to the enemies of either, articles contraband of war being always excepted.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. B. F. Tilley has been detached from the Pensacola, and placed on sick leave; Paymaster H. T. Wright, from the Ossipee, and ordered to settle his accounts. One month leave of absence has been granted to Henry De H. Manly, on the expiration of which he will be detached from the Navy-yard at Washington, and will report for duty at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department. Acting Boatswain John C. Thompson has been ordered to the receiving-ship Vermont.

THE PACIFIC COAST CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Special Treasury Agent Goddard will leave to-night for San Francisco, charged with certain duties connected with the Customs service in California, Oregon, and in Washington Territory.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: Robert Love, at Plymouth, Penn.; Chas. W. Bonard, at Chenoa, Ill.; Jacob Statler, at Emporia, Kan.

PERSONAL.

It is the purpose of the Attorney General to visit his parents in Western New-York after leaving Long Branch. Secretary Belknap will return to this city to-morrow.

WARRANTS PAID.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of August were as follows:

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|---|---|
| On account of civil and miscellaneous | $5,806,486 |
| War | 5,009,075 |
| Navy | 2,774,447 |
| Interior, (Indians and pensions,) | 4,608,206 |
| Total | $18,198,214 |

The above does not include payments made on account of interest on principal of the public debt of the United States.

THE TREASURY.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $238,638. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $365,740.

## *THE PRESIDENT RETURNS TO LONG BRANCH.*

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—President and Mrs. Grant, Gen. O. B. Babcock and family, Miss Barnes, Miss Tiffany, and Miss Campbell, arrived in New-York this morning, by the Fall River boat, and immediately drove to Pier No. 8 North River, where they embarked on the steam-boat Jane Moseley, for Long Branch. On their arrival here the party took carriages, which were in waiting, and were driven to the President's cottage.

## *UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.*

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The first session of the forty-ninth annual convention of the Universalists of the State of New-York, was held in the Universalist Church this morning. The attendance for the first session was unusually large, and numerous accessions are expected this evening and to-morrow. This morning's session was occupied in organizing. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. Asa Saxe, of Rochester; Vice President, Major Gen. M. S. Laird, of Utica; Secretary, Rev. Chas. [illegible], of New-York City; Treasurer, Rev. Burril [illegible], of Buffalo; Session Clerk Rev. A. Gunnson, at Buffalo. The convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

The afternoon session of the convention was taken up with the reports of the committees. The amount of the relief fund was reported at $32,000. The Committee on Education made an exhaustive report with reference to the St. Lawrence University and the Clinton Liberal Institute; they recommended the establishment of a lady's professorship at the latter place, and a chair of elocution in the University. The report of the Treasurer of the St. Lawrence University showed the assets to be $255,100. The religious services were held at 7:30, Rev. Mr. McCarthy delivering the sermon.

## *REDEMPTION OF BONDS.*

THE ELEVENTH CALL FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The eleventh call for redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862, just issued, is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1874.

By virtue of authority given by act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the first day of December, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds known as the third and fourth series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

*Coupon Bonds.*—Third series, $50, Nos. 14,501 to 17,874, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 45,101 to 54,928, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 28,701 to 30,963, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 78,201 to 79,132, both inclusive. Fourth series—$50, Nos. 1 to 1,310, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 1 to 1,966, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 1 to 1,786, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 1 to 4,370, both inclusive. Total, $12,000,000.

*Registered Bonds.*—$50, Nos. 1,751 to 1,800, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 13,801 to 13,900, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 7,701 to 7,950, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 31,610 to 32,950, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 9,801 to 10,150, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 11,751 to 12,500, both inclusive. Total, $3,000,000; grand total, $15,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) $12,000,000 are coupon bonds and $3,000,000 are registered bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

Appended to this call is a statement of the ten previous calls for the redemption of five-twenty bonds, (act Feb. 25, 1862.) They commence with Sept. 1, 1871, and aggregate to Aug. 1, 1874, $261,000,000, and with the present, or eleventh call, $276,000,000.

## *THE PUBLIC DEBT.*

RECAPITULATION OF THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT—BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN. | |
| Bonds at six per cent | $1,213,228,050 00 |
| Bonds at five per cent | 511,025,200 00 |
| Principal | $1,724,253,250 00 |
| Interest | 29,038,045 23 |
| DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY. | |
| Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent | $678,000 00 |
| Navy pension at three per cent | 14,000,000 00 |
| Principal | $14,678,000 00 |
| Interest | 83,560 00 |
| DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY. | |
| Principal | $2,578,440 26 |
| Interest | 218,031 42 |
| DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. | |
| Old demand and legal-tender notes | $382,076,697 50 |
| Certificates of deposit | 58,690,000 00 |
| Fractional currency | 45,797,675 87 |
| Coin certificates | 29,141,200 00 |
| Principal | $515,705,573 37 |
| Unclaimed interest | 16,874 54 |
| TOTAL DEBT. | |
| Principal | $2,257,215,263 63 |
| Interest | 29,356,511 49 |
| Total | $2,286,571,775 12 |
| CASH IN THE TREASURY. | |
| Coin | $71,083,928 50 |
| Currency | 16,619,232 38 |
| Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law | 58,690,000 00 |
| Total | $146,393,160 88 |
| DEBT, LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY. | |
| Sept. 1, 1874 | $2,140,178,614 24 |
| Aug. 1, 1874 | 2,141,805,375 03 |
| Decrease of debt during past month | $1,626,760 79 |
| Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874 | 2,909,626 92 |
| BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES. INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY. | |
| Principal outstanding | $64,623,512 00 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 646,235 12 |
| Interest paid by the United States | $24,325,396 98 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c. | 5,388,692 54 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 18,936,704 44 |

## *CANADA.*

THE GERMAN-CANADIAN JUBILEE.

WATERLOO, Ontario, Sept. 1.—The great German-Canadian Jubilee opens here to-day, and will continue three days. Some six or eight brass bands, the whole of the German-Canadische Gesangverein, the Sangerbund, the Orpheus and Choral Societies from Buffalo, and a large number of choral and musical societies from different parts of the United States, will be present and take part in the performances. It is expected that the Lieutenant Governor and other notables will honor the Sangerfest with their presence.

REGATTA OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 1.—A regatta of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, in honor of his Excellency, the Governor General, took place to-day, over a thirty-two-mile course. The race, which was exclusively for yachts of the above club, was for the Prince of Wales cup, and a gold medal, presented by the Governor General, with $50 added. The following yachts competed: Oriole, Brunette, Cora, Lady Standly, Ripple, Kivet, and Gorilla. Shortly after the start the fore-stay of the Standly gave way, obliging her to retire. The weather was very fine with a steady breeze blowing. The race was won by the schooner Oriole. (ninety-five tons) in 4 hours 36 minutes.

The annual race for the champion flag of Lake Ontario, given by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, with $200 added, open to all, comes off to-morrow.

A HORSE DISEASE IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 1.—A horse disease, similar in character to that of two years since, has broken out here, with great violence. A large proportion of the working horses of the city are sick, and many have died. The disease is believed to have been introduced by the horses attached to one of the traveling circuses.

CELEBRATION BY THE UNITED GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES.

WATERLOO, Ontario, Sept. 1.—The first grand celebration by the United German Singing Societies opened to-day. For days past the villagers have been engaged planting evergreens, constructing arches, arranging flags, transparencies, and other decorations, the German tri-color flag having a conspicuous place. The fest commenced by the reception of guests. Those who came by the Grand Trunk Railway were welcomed at the corporation limits by the Waterloo Band, and a procession of young men on horseback. At 11:30 o'clock a similar procession, formed at Senger's Hall, and, accompanied by the Waterloo Band, proceeded to the corporation limits, where they met the Toronto Harmonic and the Bridgeport and the Toronto Bands. Jacob Conrad addressed the visitors in a few hearty words of welcome, to which Mr. Smidt, of Toronto, replied.

The procession then returned to the hall, where the Billet Committee provided for the wants of the guests. At 2 o'clock the procession formed and received the Buffalo Saengerbund, the Hamilton Germania, the Preston Lieder Kranz, and Hamilton Artillery bands, in the same manner as that in which they received the others. The procession, enlarged by the new arrivals, marched with banners flying and the bands playing to Fest Halle, which was beautifully decorated. H. S. Zoellner, President of the United German-Canadian Singing Society, addressed the visitors in an eloquent speech of welcome. The choir sang Franz Abt's beautiful "Saenger Gruss," (the singers' greeting,) after which Moses Springer delivered an address extending to the visitors, in the most cordial manner, the hospitalities of the village. The visitors arriving late were then billeted. A rehearsal this afternoon and attendance at the theatre to-night terminated the first day's proceedings.

## *TROTTING.*

MYSTIC PARK RACES—FALL MEETING.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—The Fall meeting of the Mystic Park Association opened to-day. The weather was delightful, except a too strong wind which prevailed at times during the afternoon. The attendance was large. The first race was for horses that had never beaten 2:34, and of the thirteen entries seven started. The betting on the race was heavy, the odds before the start being $40 for Essex, $30 for Ben Smith, $26 for Lady Woods, and $46 for the field. The first heat was won by Ben Smith, the second by Young Rattler, who also took the third and fourth easily.

The second race was for $5,000 for 2:24 horses, and the starters were Castle Boy, George, Hopeful, Susie, Lulu, and Bodine. In the pools Bodine and Hopeful alternated as the favorite before the start; but after the first heat it was Bodine against the field. The second heat was won by Lulu in the remarkable time of 2:18½, she beating Bodine from the distance to the wire. Bodine and Hopeful made the half mile head and head in 1:08½. The third heat was won by Hopeful in 2:23, when he became the favorite. Bodine won the fourth heat in 2:21½, Lulu second, and Hopeful third. Bodine took the fifth heat, and ended the race in 2:24.

SUMMARIES.

MYSTIC PARK, SEPT. 1.—Purse, $2,000; for 2:34 class; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth; mile heats; three in five, to harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pike & Bowen's br. g. Young Rattler | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| James Dongrey's g. g. Ben Smith | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Dan Mace's blk. g. Arthur | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| M. Carroll's b. g. Essex | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| D. B. Goff's b. m. Lady Woods | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| W. B. Hansom's g. m. Cora F. | 7 | 7 | dis. | |
| G. Hick's blk. s. Arthur | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2:34½, 2:31½, 2:30, and 2:31½.

SAME DAY.—Purse $5,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:24; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, $500 to fourth; mile heats; three in five to harness.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. C. Goodrich's b. g. Bodine | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Charles S. Green's b. m. Lulu | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Dan Mace's g. g. Hopeful | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Susie | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 dr. | |
| Thomas O'Connor's b. g. George | 3 | dis. | | | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half Mile. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 35 | 1:11 | 2:22 |
| Second heat | 34¼ | 1:08½ | 2:18¼ |
| Third heat | 34¾ | 1:09¾ | 2:23 |
| Fourth heat | 35 | 1:10 | 2:21½ |
| Fifth heat | 35 | 1:11 | 2:24 |

## *THE BEECHER SCANDAL.*

Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton are still silent in relation to the Beecher scandal. There was, therefore, very little new in connection with the case yesterday. Mr. Moulton left town on Monday evening, and has not yet returned. It is understood, however, that his promised statement will be published this afternoon or to-morrow. Mr. Tilton is still at his residence in Livingston street, and has his statement prepared for the press. He will publish it as soon as Mr. Moulton's appears. After an absence of some weeks from Brooklyn Mrs. Tilton yesterday returned to the city. The only contribution to the literature of the scandal yesterday was made in the form of a letter from Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., Chicago, addressed to Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, in reply to an invitation sent to him to give testimony. It contains a lengthy statement of Dr. Patton's knowledge of the charges made against Mr. Beecher. He commences with the narration of what he learned from Mrs. Putnam, of Marietta, of the domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and after referring to the Woodhull publication, he alludes to a letter he received from his brother in New-York, in January, 1873, which contained certain statements regarding Mr. Beecher's guilt, and also represented that a project was on foot to break Mr. Beecher's fall by having him assume the editorship of a daily paper which was to be started in New-York. It then explains his reason for publishing an article in the *Advance* under the heading of "Mistaken Silence," in which he says he made no use of the information he possessed in relation to the case, but pointed out the necessity for an investigation in consequence of Mr. Tilton's letter to a "complaining friend." Referring to Mr. Smith's alleged statements to the reporter of a Brooklyn paper, he says he did not say that he had a consultation with leading divines, who agreed that Mr. Beecher should be exposed. He states that when he first spoke to Mr. Carpenter on the subject he was friendly to Mr. Beecher and anxious to help him through his troubles, but that soon after Mr. Carpenter changed his mood and was now denouncing him.

## *BAZAINE'S FLIGHT.*

M. Bazaine, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, which appears in some of the papers. Most of the evening papers give only a summary of it, the *Journal Officiel* having reminded the press that the publication of an article signed by a person deprived of his civil and political rights is forbidden by a law of 1868. That law applies to M. Bazaine, for though Marshal MacMahon, in commuting his sentence, remitted the formalities of military degradation, he expressly reserved all the effects which that degradation would have involved. Bazaine is therefore disqualified from giving evidence on oath or exercising the humblest public functions. The letter is as follows:

COLOGNE, Aug. 17, 1874.

Col. Villette, formerly my Aide-de-Camp, and now my friend, has incurred no responsibility for my escape. He was ignorant of my resolution, and we parted at the usual hour on the evening of the 9th. My servant, Auguste Bareau, eighteen years of age, who but rarely entered my room in the evening, is in the same position. I alone, in concert with my wife and her nephew, did what had to be done to effect my perilous descent, and I got off with serious bruises and the tearing of my clothes and skin. The Governor and his subordinates never relaxed their rigorous surveillance; they constantly performed their functions with a severe regularity, and none of them ought to be held responsible. M. Marchi, whom I can only praise, in spite of his delicate task, remained with me till nearly 10 P. M. On quitting him, and after taking leave of Col. Villette, whose departure had for some days been fixed for an early hour on Monday, the 10th, I managed, instead of entering my room, to evade the observation of the warder who came to shut my door, and was convinced that I had re-entered. I was painfully affected by seeing applied to me the regulation of the 26th of May, 1872, respecting the *maisons centrales*. I saw myself deprived of exercise, except walking up and down a narrow space, for eight months, exposed the whole day to the burning sun of the South. I expected to be left under the charge of the military commandant of the fort. If I had not been subjected to a humiliating treatment from which my character ought to have exempted me, and which was worse for me than death, I should have acted as at Versailles and at the Trianon, and should have made no attempt to recover my liberty out of regard for the military uniform which I wore very honorably for nearly half a century. In short, Sir, I felt myself entitled to act as I did because the maxim of public law that no sentence is legitimate unless it is passed by the peers of the accused—a maxim respected even amid the anarchy and violence of the Middle Ages—has not been respected with regard to me.

In another letter addressed to a person worthy of every confidence, who has communicated it to the Ultramontane *Univers*, Bazaine declares that he is at last free, thanks to Divine Providence, without whose aid his difficult enterprise would never have succeeded—an expression which has called forth some sarcastic comments.

## *MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSMEN.*

A letter is published from Hon. Alvah Crocker, of the Tenth District of Massachusetts, declining a re-election to Congress. He says: "Allow me to express my deep regret that severe malarial disease rendered my seat a portion of the last term vacant, and which, I trust that your partiality will accord, could not otherwise have been empty. May that omnipotent power which has thus far been over our beloved country, give to us statesmen to lead us free from sectional prejudice, free from political prostitution, their only motto and aim being their country, aye, their whole country, its elevation to God and truth."

The address to Hon. George F. Hoar, from many of his constituents, urging him to withdraw his refusal to be a candidate for re-election, says: "We have no doubt that your personal wishes and private interests would prompt you to adhere to your declared purpose of not accepting a renomination. But there are times and circumstances which demand that the citizen shall sacrifice both his personal preferences and interests to the public good; and we cannot forget that there are now pending many and great questions requiring the ripest wisdom and greatest experience on the part of our federal legislators. Nor can we for a moment cease to remember that in consequence of the thorough study you have bestowed upon all these questions, and the large experience you have acquired in dealing with them, in your public capacity, during the last six years, you are peculiarly and pre-eminently fitted to represent this great industrial and intelligent district in the Congress which will be called upon to consider and legislate upon these questions, with others of less importance."

# MODERN SCIENCE.

## *PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.*

THE NORTH POLE—PERILS OF THE RAIL—THE HABITS OF PLANTS—AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

In the geographical section of the British Association, on Aug. 20, Mr. E. C. Roe read a paper forwarded by Admiral Sherard Osborn, "The Routes to the North Polar Region." In this paper Admiral Osborn said the additional 120 miles toward the North Pole reached by the last American expedition under the late Capt. Hall, via Baffin's Straits and Smith's Sound, was a cogent argument in favor of sending out another Arctic expedition by the British Government in the same direction. The Polar Sea comprised within the seventy-fifth parallel of latitude leaves a space of 2,400 miles wide, (about equivalent to the distance from England to Halifax,) and that a line through the pole from Greenland, in America, to Cape Tamyr, in Asia, is only half the distance of the route from Spitzbergen to Behrings Straits. The author relied on the saving of 800 miles of unknown land or sea as his chief reason for advocating the former way through Smith's Sound. As additional arguments for this selection of the passage through the American Archipelago, he points out that the European Arctic islands may be fairly deemed as ending 120 miles north of the Spitzbergen group, while the few Asiatic islands are not known to occur nearer than 15° of the Pole; that the northern lands of the Western Hemisphere have been traced up the parallel 84th (or sighted to that supposed distance) within 360 miles of the Pole, and with no symptom of termination, and that Greenland itself up to 63° on the western and 77° degrees on the eastern side has been found to abound with animal and vegetable life. He also notices the long and deep water channels, mostly north and south, or east and west, dividing the American group, Smith's Sound (1,600 miles so far as yet explored) being noted as the longest strait known, and the continuous southerly motion of ice down the latter, which he considers as pointing to the existence of a great polar ocean whence the drift of ice and of wood, as seen by the last American expedition, issues, there being no other adequate outlet, as Behrings Straits are but thirty fathoms at deepest, and with a current running rather northward. To avoid this enormous outpour of ice the author would follow the Greenland coast on the western shore, trusting to find himself during the brief Arctic Summer in a comparatively navigable sea near the Pole, and across which Asia could be reached. Other proposed routes were once more discussed and rejected, the ill-starred German expeditions being specially condemned, though great praise was given to the crew of the Hansa (whose commander, Koldewey, now agrees with the author as to Smith's Sound being the only practicable route.) The statement that Hall's crew sighted land in the eighty-fourth parallel is not likely to be correct, because Arctic lands asserted to have been sighted on former occasions have always been reached subsequently. In reply to the question, "*Cui bono?*" of the Arctic routes generally, the author relies on the peculiar scientific value attaching to observations made in the Polar area, whether mathematical, meteorological, hydrographical, or botanical, (in the latter case especially as regards paleontology,) and he claimed the support of the Royal Society and its learned President, Dr. Hooker, in these opinions.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

In the section of mechanical sciences Prof. James Thomson, C. E., F.R.S.E., who presided, delivered an address, confining his remarks chiefly to matters which had come under his notice or engaged his attention, and which appeared to him interesting through their novelty or progress in recent times or to merit consideration as subjects in which amendment and future progress were to be desired. In railway engineering one of the most important topics related to the abatement of danger in the conduct of the traffic. As a natural consequence of the increased traffic on old railways, the additional traffic on new lines, and the increased complexity of the railway system as a whole, there had been during recent years more numerous accidents than in the earlier times of railways. It was to be recollected, however, that with a greater number of people traveling daily more numerous accidents might be expected, and their increased frequency on the whole did not necessarily indicate increased danger to the individual traveler. Referring to statistics of railway accidents published by the Board of Trade in Capt. Tyler's report for the year 1873 for various periods during the last twenty-seven years throughout the United Kingdom, the proportion of passengers killed from all causes beyond their own control to the number of passengers carried might be thus stated in round numbers: In the three years, 1847-8-9, the proportion of the number killed to the number carried was one in 4,782,000; in the four years 1856-7-8-9, one in 8,706,000; in the four years, 1866-7-8-9 one in 10,941,000; in the three years 1870-1-2, one in 11,124,000; and in the single year 1873, one in 1,138,100. It was thus gratifying to observe that in spite of the increased risks, through the increased and more crowded traffic and the more complicate connections of lines, the danger to the individual traveler was not less than half what it was twenty-six years ago. During the year 1873 there had been killed of the officers and servants of the railway companies in the United Kingdom one out of every sixteen. These deaths of officers and servants were not to be supposed to be caused in any large proportion by collisions and other accidents to trains in rapid motion. The great majority of them arose in shunting and other operations at stations along the lines, and occurred in numerous ways not beyond the control of the individuals themselves. In the year 1873, while the deaths of passengers arising from all causes beyond their own control in the United Kingdom were only forty in number, there were four times as many killed—namely, 160—in other ways; and of these there were so many as sixty-two killed by their falling between carriages and platforms. Of the accidents which do occur, many arise from causes more or less preventable, according to the greater or less degree in which due precautions are adopted. Gradually, during a period of twenty or thirty years past a very fine system of watching, signaling, and otherwise arranging for the safety of trains had been contrived and very generally introduced along the principal lines of railway. He alluded chiefly to the block system of working railways with the aid of telegraphic signals and interlocking mechanism for the working of points and signals. Having described the steps taken in the development and application of the block system, and the other contrivances in use for the abatement of danger in railway traffic, he proceeded to point out the very remarkable progress which had within the last twenty years been made in steam navigation generally, and more especially in oceanic steam navigation. Here we met with the realization of great practical results from the combination of improved mechanical appliances and of physical processes depending on a more advanced knowledge of thermodynamic science. The progress in oceanic steam navigation was due mainly to the introduction jointly of the screw propeller, the compound engine, steam jacketing of the cylinders, superheated steam, and the surface condenser.

HABITS OF PLANTS.

On Aug. 21, the Biology Section, comprising three departments, met for the purpose of hearing the address of Dr. Hooker, of the Royal Gardens, Kew, President of the Anatomy and Physiology Department. The room was crowded, and many persons were unable to gain admission. The company numbered many ladies, and there were also present Prof. Huxley, Prof. Redfern, and Dr. Carpenter. Dr. Hooker said he had chosen for the subject of his address the carnivorous habits of some of our brother organisms—the plants. Various observers had described with more or less accuracy the habits of such vegetable sportsmen as the sun dew, the Venus fly, rape, and the pitcher plants, but few had inquired into their motives, and the views of those who had most accurately appreciated these had not met with that general acceptance which they deserved. Quite recently the whole subject had acquired new interest from the researches of Mr. Darwin in the phenoma which accompany the albuminous substance on the leaves of *drosera dionœa*, and which, in the opinion of very eminent physiologists, prove that in the case of the *dionœa* at least this plant digests exactly the same way that the human stomach does. With these researches Mr. Darwin was still engaged, and it had been with the view of rendering him such aid as his position and opportunities at Kew afforded him that he had, under Mr. Darwin's instructions, examined some other carnivorous plants. After reviewing the history of early experiments made on *dionœa*, Dr. Hooker said that at the meeting of the association last year Dr. Burdon Sanderson made a communication of a remarkable kind regarding this plant. It was a generalization now that all living things had a common bond of union in a substance always present where life manifested itself and which underlies all their details of structure; this was called protoplasm. One of its most distinctive properties was its aptitude to contract. When in any organism the particles of protoplasm were so arranged that they acted as it were in concert, they produced a cumulative effect, which was very manifest in its results. The contraction of muscle was well known to be accompanied by certain electrical phenomena, and Dr. Burdon Sanderson had proved to demonstration that when a leaf of *dionœa* contracted the effects produced were precisely similar to those which occurred when muscle contracted. Not merely, then, were the phenomena of digestion in this wonderful plant like those of animals, but the phenomena of contractability agreed with those of animals also. Dr. Hooker then described the results of the series of experiments conducted by him, which, he said, were the most striking instances of plants which seemed to invert the order of nature and draw theri nutriment in part, at least, from the animal kingdom, which it was oftener held to be the function of the vegetable kingdom to sustain. In conclusion, Dr. Hooker hoped his remarks would lead them to see that the processes of plant nutrition were in general extremely different from those of animals, and involved very simple compounds, yet that the protoplasm of plants was not absolutely prohibited from availing itself of food such as that by which the protoplasm of animals was nourished, under which point of view these phenomena of carnivorous plants would find their place as one more link in the continuity of nature.

Prof. Huxley, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Hooker, said: "If the view which they commonly took was correct, and if all parts of the animal world were endowed with the sensation they found in themselves, then he thought that those who reflected on the picture placed before them must feel that the fundamental characteristic of the world came out extremely strong in these contrivances. Let the male portion of his audience imagine whole streets of public houses charged with the most exquisite drinks, with no Licensing act in operation, always open day and night, and let the other portion of the audience imagine whole streets of shops filled with the most exquisite bonnets, also open day and night, and with no fear of the father or husband seeing the bill; they would then be able to picture the condition of these animal organisms upon which the plants that had been described were partly sustained. These poor animals were wandering about, following their sensations and seeing the most exquisite drinks and the most exquisite bonnets, when they suddenly found themselves in the jaws of death and inclosed in an inextricable trap, and he was not sure that any admiration for the works of nature would reconcile those animals to finding themselves next morning a mass of transparent jelly. But there was a scientific question which bore strongly upon his own immediate pursuits. In the dionœa, and again in the drosera, they found actions which exactly corresponded to what were called reflex actions in ourselves. The dionœa shut its leaf exactly in the same way that an infant closed its hand when the middle of the palm was touched; that was what they called a reflex action, and whosoever solved the question as to how this impulse was communicated in these plants would make one of the most wonderful discoveries in modern biology.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

In the geographical section, on Aug. 21, the first paper read was one by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F. R. G. S., F. S. G., giving a narrative of Dr. Nachtigall's explorations in Africa, 1869-74.

The German Emperor, having resolved to forward to the Sheik of Bornou a number of valuable presents in recognition of the kindness shown by that potentate to several German travelers who had visited his country, Mr. J. Nachtigall, at that time body physician to the Bey of Tunis, volunteered to accompany them. A long residence in Northern Africa, and a thorough knowledge of the language and customs of the country, peculiarly qualified him for the duty he had undertaken. Dr. Nachtigall, furnished with mercurical barometers, aneroids, a hypsometer, and thermometers, left Tripoli on the 18th of February, 1869, and, following the usual road via Sokna, arrived at Murzuk on the 27th of March. The caravan traffic between Murzuk and Bornou having been interrupted in consequence of raids undertaken by the Welad Sliman against Bilma, and there being no immediate prospect of its being resumed within a reasonable period, Nachtigall determined to employ his enforced leisure by paying a visit to Tibesty, an oasis of the eastern Sahara, inhabited by the Tibbureshade, and never previously visited by a European. He left Murzuk on the 6th of June, and after thirty-six days' journey he reached Tao, the first inhabited spot of that oasis. At the time of Nachtigall's visit most of the inhabitants had retired to the hills or to Bardal, a fertile valley, beyond the lofty mountain range which intersects Tibosty from west to south. The traveler's reception was by no means favorable, but he, nevertheless, persevered; and passing a remarkable extinct crater and a mountain pass 6,700 feet in height (the highest mountain of the district attaining an altitude of 7,900 feet,) he succeeded in making his way to Bardai, but there he nearly fell a victim to an infuriated mob, and only owed his life to the kindness of one of the most influential chiefs of the place. Kept a close prisoner and unable to explore the country, Nachtigall, after a month's detention, sought safety in flight, and after undergoing indescribable hardships reached Murzuk on the 8th of October. On the 18th of April he was able to start for Borno, the capital of which he reached on the 6th of July, 1870. The Sheik received him with the greatest kindness, and facilitated his proposed geographical researches in every way. Nachtigall first directed his steps to Borku, a district to the south of Tibesty, and likewise not visited before. The journey resulted in the remarkable discovery that Lake Tchad, at some former period, discharged a river in a north-easterly direction, which emptied itself into a vast lake, which, at that time, filled the depression of Bodele. Numerous skeletons of fishes, &c., testify to the existence of this ancient lake, and even now, after unusually heavy rains, Lake Tchad is stated to discharge a river in that direction. After his return to Kuka Nachtigall started for Beglarmi, to the exploration of which he devoted the time between the 27th of February and the 9th of August, 1872. He unraveled the complicated hydrography of Shary and its tributaries, and added much to our knowledge of the heathen tribes dwelling in the far south—a savage, though industrious race, who are constantly exposed to the slave-hunting raids of their Mahomedan neighbors. Nachtigall himself witnessed some of the most dreadful scenes of this horrid traffic in human beings, and does not hesitate in charging the Turkish authorities in Tripoli and Fezzen with conniving at it. In the beginning of March, 1873, Nachtigall finally left Kuka for the purpose of returning to Europe by way of Wadai, Darfur, and Nubia. This object he will in all probability accomplish, for when last heard of, on the 13th of March, 1874, he was already at the capital of Darfur, and money forwarded to him from Khartum had safely reached him.

## *TIED TO THE TRACK.*

AN EXPRESS TRAIN RUNS OVER A MAN WHO HAD BEEN ROBBED AND BOUND TO THE RAILS—THE DYING MAN'S STORY.

One of the most atrocious crimes ever committed was perpetrated at a point near Henryville, Ind., about twenty miles back of Jeffersonville, Saturday night. A brief account of the affair was given by telegraph, but the following details from the Jeffersonville correspondence of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* will be found interesting:

As freight train No. 10, coming south on the J., M. and I. Railroad, due at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in charge of Conductor Waterhouse, had reached a point about one mile this side of Henryville, the train was hailed and stopped. A number of men, probably a dozen, were gathered around the body of a man, and Conductor Waterhouse was told that a man had been run over by a previous train, and was dying. The conductor had the injured man taken on board the train, in company with Dr. Ferguson, of Henryville, who had been called to render medical services. The injured man had his left leg torn off by the train, and was weak from the loss of blood, and for some time after he was aboard was unable to talk. He, however, revived for a time, and told the following horrible story:

"My name is August Gardner. I was born in France, and have been from that country but a short time. I am but twenty-three years old. I have no relations or friends in this country. My father is dead. I was going down to Louisville in search of employment, and as I had but little money I thought I would walk. It could not have been much past 10 o'clock last night, when three men came up to me while I was walking along the track. One of them demanded my money. I told them that I was poor, having only a few dollars. This did not do any good, for they seized me, two holding me and the other one searching my pockets and taking my pocket-book and everything else I had. They then threw me down on the track. I thought that they were going to kill me, and I begged them to spare my life. They said nothing, but one of them produced a long piece of rope from his pocket, and they commenced to tie me to the track, over a cattle-guard. I was badly frightened, and begged them hard not to do that. I told them that I never knew them, and had never done them any harm, and if they would let me go I would say nothing of what had occurred. While I was talking and pleading with them they still kept on tying me to the track over the cattle-guard. They tied me lengthways to the rail. The rope was tightly fastened around my body, legs, and arms. When they got through I could not move my arms and legs. While I was begging them not to leave me there they went off. I knew that the cars would be along soon, and I tried my utmost to free myself and loosen the ropes that bound me. At first I did not think I would be able to move at all, but, after repeated efforts, I succeeded in working my arms and body off of the track. In swinging down, I tried to get my left leg off, but I could not. I yelled with all my might, hoping that somebody would come and save me, but no one came. It was raining hard at the time, and very dark. I had been lying there about half an hour, when I heard the cars whistle. I can not tell you my feelings. [A perceptible shudder here passed through the frame of the dying man.] In a few seconds the cars were nearly up to where I was lying. I gave a wild shriek and closed my eyes. The cars passed over me, the wheels cutting off my leg, and cutting the ropes loose that bound me. I suffered intense pain, and crawled and dragged myself a few feet from the track. I fainted away, and when I came to was very thirsty. It was still raining, and I dug a hole in the ground by my face with my fingers, so that it would fill with water. By doing this I managed to get a little water. I was so weak that I could not move, and I hallooed frequently during the night for help, but no one came until morning, when I was found."

We gained the above statement after interviewing several gentlemen who were with the dying man. The language may not be exactly that which he used, but it is substantially the same.

Dr. H. H. Ferguson, of Henryville, furnishes the following statement:

"I was aroused this morning at 7:30 o'clock by Mr. Samuel Williams, Jr., who said that there was a man, who had been run over by the cars, lying on the track one mile below Henryville. The news spread rapidly, and in a few minutes a dozen men had collected. We procured the hand-car, and in a short time we arrived at the point designated, where we found the man lying on an old section dirt-car, with the left leg torn off below the knee, his clothing saturated with water from the rain; he was extremely pale and suffering from the shock and exposure. There was no pulse at the wrist. I asked him what time of the night he had received the injury. He said it was between 10 and 11 P. M. I then asked him if he had been drunk and went to sleep on the railroad track. He said no. That he had been met by three men, who demanded his money, and after taking it from him (which was only $5) they bound him on the track. I then went about sixty feet to the south, and at 'Cow Gap' I discovered two pieces of old manila rope still around the cross-tie, with about room enough for the body of deceased, and on looking round found three other ropes which had evidently been cut by the car-wheels. Another gentleman found his empty pocket-book forty feet still farther south. We also found the foot in the cattle-guard. While we were making some arrangements for taking him to Henryville, the morning freight going south came by, and was hailed by Conductor Thos. Dillon. After the train stopped, and as it was raining, we concluded that the best plan would be to put him in the cars and carry him to Jeffersonville, which we proceeded to do. The train stopped at Memphis, where we procured some dry clothing to put on him and some whisky. After being stimulated his pulse became moderately good, and he answered questions readily, gave his name as August Gardner, said he was twenty-three years of age, and was a native of France, and was traveling from Seymour."

The unfortunate man died in a few minutes after the arrival of the train. The Coroner of the county, Jacob Roos, was summoned and a jury impaneled. After a thorough examination of the body by Dr. H. H. Ferguson, of Henryville, and Dr. William N. McCoy, of Jeffersonville, who were unable to find any marks of violence upon the body other than those made by the train, a verdict was rendered "that the deceased came to his death by being run over by the cars, and that he was tied to the track by some parties unknown to the jury."

## *A BRUTAL HUSBAND.*

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER IN JERSEY CITY—A WOMAN'S SKULL BEATEN IN.

At 10 o'clock last night the vicinity of Grove and Seventh streets, Jersey City, was startled by cries of murder issuing from a tenement-house, No. 232 Seventh street. A large crowd soon collected, and Officers Heath and Fox ran in to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. On the second floor they found Valentine Schonderr, a German, beating his wife, who was lying in a pool of blood insensible. He was armed with a heavy wooden mallet that had been used for lifting boiling clothes. It was about three feet in length, and when wrenched from the infuriated man was covered with blood and hair. The officers took him to the Eighth Street Station-house where he was locked up. His face, hands, arms, and shirt were covered with blood, and he bore evidence of a severe struggle. When questioned about the affair he said he had been up at the Schutzen Park at Union Hill all day, and at supper, when he came home, after 9 o'clock, his wife had talked to him in a tantalizing manner. Finally he threw his cup of coffee at her head, but did not hit her. She laughed at him, and told him to try it again. This enraged him so much that he seized the club and struck her. She tried to take the club away from him, but he struck her again and knocked her down to her knees. This ended the fight as far as she was concerned, though he still continued to strike her until stopped by the officers. Capt. Van Riper asked the officer who made the arrest what charge he preferred against the prisoner. Schonderr interrupted, exclaiming, "Oh, murder, murder; it cannot be less than murder."

Dr. Prendergast was summoned to attend the woman, and found that one of the blows had torn the flesh of her cheek from the bone below the right eye, and it hung down on her neck. The worst wound was on the right temple, where the bone had been driven in for a space of two inches by a frightful blow with the end of the club. She had not regained her senses at 11 o'clock, when the doctor, with several medical men who had been called in to assist him, was engaged in extracting the pieces of fractured bone from her brain. They said it would be useless to remove her, and it is not probable that she can survive. Schonderr is a harness-maker by profession, and is about thirty-four years of age.

## *EX-CITY TREASURER SPRAGUE, OF BROOKLYN.*

The suit brought by Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, to recover securities worth over $150,000 deposited by him with the Controller to cover the alleged deficiencies in his accounts, came up yesterday, before Judge Barnes, in the Kings County Supreme Court. Mr. Charles E. Warren, the accountant who examined the books, testified on cross-examination that he examined the accounts at Mr. Sprague's request, and reported the deficiencies to him. R. L. Mulford, of the New-York firm of Sprague & Mulford, testified to his knowledge of the three promissory notes dated Feb. 3, 1869, for $35,000; May 1, 1869, $25,000, and another dated Jan. 1, 1872, for $60,000. These notes were to the order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and were payable, with five per cent. interest, at the office of the City Treasurer. Two of these were indorsed by C. A. Sprague and R. L. Mulford, and the other by J. C. Underwood, a clerk in the employment of Sprague & Mulford. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Oct. 29.

## *SWINDLED LEGALLY.*

Yesterday Isaac Steinberger was arraigned before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, charged by Ernest Schmidt, a cigar-dealer, of No. 10 Canal street, with swindling. Mr. Schmidt said that Steinberger, accompanied by another man whom he did not know, and whose name he did not learn, went to his place on Friday last and there represented that he was an agent of the Secret Service Bureau of the United States. He said that it had been reported that Mr. Schmidt had been selling unstamped cigars, and was guilty of other violations of the Revenue law. Schmidt not knowing that there might not be some irregularities in his way of doing business, was much alarmed on learning their mission, and told them that he was unaware of any offense against the law. They then pointed out what they called irregularities, and quoted the law against the same. They finally agreed to compromise the matter for $25. Schmidt paid the sum demanded, and the two men went away. Upon reflection he became persuaded that the men were not United States officers, and that he had been swindled. He accordingly went to the Tombs Police Court and obtained a warrant for their arrest. When the case came up Justice Wandell dismissed the charge, on the ground that, according to the decision of the Court of Appeals in an analogous case, (that of The People versus McCord,) no offense was committed. This decision is based upon the fact that the law against swindling of this nature was meant to protect those who parted with their money for an honest purpose, and not to compromise a real or supposed offense.

## *STEAM-BOAT COLLISION AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.*

The steam-boat Minnie R. Child, with a large party of excursionists on board, collided at Elizabethport on Wednesday morning with the tug-boat R. P. Noble, and sank her. It is claimed that the tug was moving in a different direction from the excursion boat at the time of the accident, and also that the proper whistles were given for the tug-boat to pass on the larboard side. The pilot of the tug, however, changed her course, and attempted to pass to starboard, and the steam-boat ran into the schooner, carrying away her bow and part of the jibboom. The collision detached the tug from the schooner, and the tug, instead of moving out of the way, backed up toward the boat she had had in tow, and a second collision occurred, the steam-boat this time running into the tug. The tug was thrown over upon her starboard side, and, filling rapidly with water, sank. All hands on board of her were rescued. The steam-boat, by the first collision, had part of her guard-rail torn away, and by the second a portion of the frame-work around her right wheel. The passengers escaped without injury, and unite in ascribing the accident to the incapacity of the pilot of the tug-boat.

## *ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.*

Mayor George C. Clarkson, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. John M. Rice, of the Naval Academy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

State Treasurer Arthur Bingham, of Alabama, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Rear Admiral Smith, of Washington, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. W. G. Temple, United States Navy; Charles Lanman, of Washington, and Signor E. Muzio are at the Everett House.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal; Marshall Wood, the sculptor, of England, and Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator T. J. Robertson, of South Carolina; Gen. John B. Frisbie, of California; Gen. N. P. Chipman and John J. Chew, of Washington; Gen. George A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, and Ex-Congressman D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The New-York *Weekly Witness*, at $1 a year, circulates 47,000 copies, that being the number printed this week. Its new subscribers (including renewals) average about 1,300 a week. Advertisements should be sent in this (Wednesday) forenoon. Rate, twenty cents a line, or less than half a cent per 1,000 copies circulated. Office, No. 2 Spruce street, (Tract House.)—*Advertisement.*

**Rose Cold, Hay Fever,**

Are cured by WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

## *THE WEEKLY TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

GEN. CUSTER'S EXPEDITION TO THE BLACK HILLS.
NEW-YORK POLITICS.
A NEW COLLIERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.
THE TENNESSEE OUTRAGE.
THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. DIX.
PLYMOUTH'S VERDICT.
A NEW STORY BY DUTTON COOK, written expressly for THE TIMES.
EUROPEAN WHEAT CROP.
ROADS, THEIR IMPORTANCE AND IMPROVEMENT. By ALEX. HYDE.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, and the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to the hour of going to press.

Copies for sale at the counter in the Times Office, price five cents.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS SOUR STOMACH, DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY, ARE SPEEDILY CURED BY DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. IT REMOVES ALL SORENESS OF THE BOWELS, QUIETS THE STOMACH, AND RESTORES ITS NATURAL ACTION. AS A FAMILY REMEDY FOR MANY AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, PREVALENT AMONG CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, IT IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, BEING PROMPT IN ITS OPERATION, PERFECTLY SAFE, AND EASILY ADMINISTERED.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

**New Goods, Just Opened.**

We have just received the most elegant stock of articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS ever seen in this market. It includes Silvered Bronzes in great variety, and many pieces which are entirely new and very desirable. HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av.

**Surf Hotel, Fire Island.**

Open for guests until Sept. 15. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

**Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is** splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

**Lyon's Insect Powder is the only article in** the world that will kill instanter fleas, bugs, worms, and insects of all kinds. Sold only in bottles.

**Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm** LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

**Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California** Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

# MARRIED.

HOWS—SMITH.—On Sept. 1, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Draper, EDMUND HOWS to MARY ANN SMITH.

☞ Canadian papers please copy.

# DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 30, GEORGE ACKERMAN.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Isaac L. Platt, Esq., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 12 o'clock. Trains leave via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty street, at 10:30 A. M., returning at 1:28 and 2:51 P. M.

CARPENTER.—On 2d day, 8th month, 31st, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Park, Jr., ELIZABETH T., widow of Joseph Carpenter, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, on 4th day, 9th month, 2d, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Rye Depot to meet the 9:05 train from Grand Central Depot.

DEVLIN.—On Sunday, the 30th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Coyle, corner of Summit and Magnolia avs., Jersey City Heights, Mrs. SARAH DEVLIN.

Her friends and those of her son, John E. Devlin, and her grandson, John E. Devlin, Jr., are invited to attend her funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott st., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FERGUSON.—At Stamford, Sept. 1, JOHN FERGUSON, formerly of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

GILBERT.—MARY H. GILBERT.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 16 Boeram av., Jersey City Heights, at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 30, 1874, EDMUND OWEN HOLT, son of the late Henry Holt, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Clinton av., corner De Kalb av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

JONES.—Monday, Aug. 31, MARY PRITCHARD, wife of William Jones, aged thirty-three.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 13th st., Thursday, at 12:30 precisely.

JOHNSTON.—At her residence in Burlington, N. J., on Sabbath evening, Aug. 30, 1874, MARGARET ANN, widow of Rev. James R. Johnston, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral services at Burlington on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M. Carriages will await arrival of the train at 2 P. M., at Cortlandt Street Ferry, to convey relatives and friends to Green-Wood Cemetery.

ROBERTSON.—JOHN M. ROBERTSON, Counsellor-at-Law, of this City.

Funeral at Broadalbin, Sept. 3, at 1 P. M.

SAXBY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 30, ALFRED SAXBY, aged 48 years.

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Wm. Henderson, No. 322 Union st., Brooklyn.

TRACY.—At East New-York, on Sunday, Aug. 30, GEORGE M. TRACY, aged 68 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at East New-York, corner of Division and Miller avs., on Thursday, Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VOORHIS.—At Spring Valley, Bergen County, N. J., on Monday evening, ELIZA, wife of Henry H. Voorhis.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the house, and at 11 o'clock from the South Church, at Schraalenburg.

WEBB.—At Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 31, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. WEBB, (late of this City,) in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

**A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY** sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 9:30 A. M., returning at 12:15 noon. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL,** Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining, their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Letters from restored patients pronounced incurable.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M.; on Wednesday, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday, at 10 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

**GOLD PENS.**

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS. NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Herald Office.

**R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND** Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**PUBLISHED THIS DAY.**

I.

JULES VERNE'S LATEST WORK;

**A FLOATING CITY,**

AND

**THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.**

WITH 42 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1 vol., sq. cr. 8vo, elegantly bound in cloth, black and gilt, $3.

This volume comprises two of Jules Verne's most striking stories. In both, the scenes described, for the most part, take place in this country. *A Floating City* is an account of a voyage in the Great Eastern, and *The Blockade Runners* is an episode of the late war. Thrilling love stories, told in Jules Verne's inimitable style, and marked by the peculiarities which have made him so popular, are interwoven with each narrative. The illustrations are, as usual, numerous, graphic, and spirited. They tell the stories they respectively accompany quite as effectually as does the text.

II.

**THE EARTH,**

**AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION.**

By HON. GEO. P. MARSH.

1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $4 50.

This work was originally given to the public under the title of *Man and Nature*. Scientific investigation has recently developed so many and such important facts calling for classification that the distinguished author has entirely rewritten the volume, and it has been stereotyped throughout, thus making it substantially a new work. It now exhibits a record of the changes wrought upon the earth through man's agency, such as cannot be found elsewhere. The facts brought together are stated with a degree of attractiveness that must make the volume a fascinating one to every student of nature.

**** For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid upon receipt of the price by the publishers,*

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

In its relation to the liver and digestive organs. Dr. SPRENG, member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, devotes his special attention to liver and stomach diseases. Pamphlet mailed for ten cents. Address the author, 201 West 22d st. Consultation 10 to 2 and 6 to 7.

# POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 189 Spring st., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, AUSTIN LEAKE, President. EDWARD [illegible], Secretary.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Sept. 1, James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the lease of the premises on the north-west corner of Park place and College place, to Oct. 1. No other business pertaining to real estate was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue; also, similar sale of the house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 60 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of G. Irvine Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store and lot, 23.7 by 99 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By William Kennelly, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one quarter interest in and to a plot of land, 100 by 125, on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., by order of George M. Van Nort, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works, auction sale of all the buildings now on the land taken by the corporation of the City of New-York for the extension of Lexington avenue from One Hundred and Second street to Harlem River, in all about 133 parcels.

At Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, the splendid residence and grounds lately owned by J. Wilcox, Esq., situate in Meriden, Conn., will be sold by public auction by order of J. H. Guy, Esq., Trustee. The house is centrally located in the city, stands upon high ground, is built of Milwaukee brick with brown-stone trimmings, is large and spacious, of beautiful architecture, and furnished with every modern convenience and improvement. The lot upon which it stands contains about five acres of land tastefully laid out and in the best order, and ornamented with trees, shrubs, statuary, &c. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the State of Connecticut, and cost five years ago about $150,000. Also the lot of land, with stables, coachman's house, &c., thereon, adjoining the homestead. Also the furniture, mirrors, &c., belonging to the homestead, and the three-story brick house and lot on the corner of Main and Broad streets. The sale will be positive, rain or shine. For further information apply to J. H. Guy, Trustee, West Meriden, Conn.

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Monday, Aug. 31.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broome st., No. 122, n. s., 100 ft. e. of Pitt st., 25x87.6 | $15,000 |
| Ludlow st., 137.6 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x87.6 | 30,000 |
| 28th st., n. s., 147 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.10x98.4 | 11,747 |
| Same property | 11,747 |
| 35th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x98.9 | 35,000 |
| 38th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x98.9 | 9,000 |
| 39th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9 | 25,000 |
| 43d st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x100.5 | 8,200 |
| 49th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5 | 9,000 |
| 58th st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington av., 50x100.5 | 50,000 |
| 84th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x102.2 | 4,000 |
| 84th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x102.2 | 18,000 |
| 124th st., s. s., 370.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11 | 14,750 |
| Opdyke av., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights | 550 |
| Willard av., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights | 550 |
| 5th av., s. e. corner of 43d st., 62.11x123, foreclosure | 145,000 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nassau st., No. 83, basement, 5 4-5 years, per year | $1,200 |
| 120th st., s. s., 495 ft. e. of Avenue A, 179x110 x217.6x100.10, 3 years, per year | 1,500 |
| 10th av., No. 736, 10 years, { 3 years, per year. / 7 years, per year. | 1,700 / 1,900 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, SPLENDIDLY BUILT; no superior location in the City; was built with great care for the use of the owner, who is experienced in building; he has put in all the modern improvements in the very best style and of the finest materials; the cost price of this property was very large, but the owner will sell it at a great reduction from what he was offered for it before he contemplated selling; parties wishing a costly dwelling at less than it could be built for, with a fair price for the lot, will be treated with by corresponding with us. There is also for sale, in the immediate vicinity, a similar house of smaller size, which can also be bought very low. For further information and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park, new, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av.; newly painted throughout and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop dwellings; all hard wood; on West 72d st., between 10th av. and Boulevard. See bills on premises; $25,000; two others, $20,000 each.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front house No. 17 West 21st st., near 5th av. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st.—Plot 50x100 feet; to lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND CITY.—Two houses, twelve rooms each; ground 50x200; one cottage, ten rooms; ground 100x100; choice location; terms most reasonable. For description and particulars, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The Buildings, &c., on the line of Lexington av. from 102d st. to Harlem River, will be sold at auction by the Department of Public Works, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874.

For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE—WILL sell at auction, by order of the Surrogate, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high stoop brick house and lot, No. 46 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., subject to $10,000 mortgage.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF J. A. RUTHVEN, EXECUTOR of CLEMENTINA RUTHVEN, deceased, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room:

All the undivided one-half interest in the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 144 West 23d st., 25x50; lot, 98.9.

Particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 838 Broadway, recently occupied by Mme. Demorest. Three rooms deep, with rear entrance, suitable for a first-class millinery or tailor's establishment, or for insurance company; also, the upper part, three floors, calculated and arranged for dwelling purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., or No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET.—NO. 522 BROOME ST., CONSISTING OF basement, store, sales-room on first floor, and apartments of five rooms; good location for barber, with bathing rooms; restaurant, or light manufacturing. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—LOW RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE tenant, third floor, 33 feet front, at No. 46 East 14th st., third house west of Broadway; suitable for a first-class business.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST. ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND ELEgant mansion on 5th av., Murray Hill, elegantly furnished, and with commodious stable attached.

ALSO,

on 5th av., corner house, near 44th st., very elegant and extra wide, fully furnished; stable accommodations if wanted; will rent to June or July, 1875.

ALSO,

an extra handsomely-furnished house on East 48th st., close to 5th av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE SIX-STORY STORE building, 25x114, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway, in complete order, and suitable for any business. GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY HANDSOME-ly-furnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50x100, on West 48th st., near 6th av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FEW OF THE MOST ELEGANT HOUSES in the City, furnished with exquisite taste; [illegible] WM. C. RULE, Jr., No. 610 6th av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] perfect order, three-story and basement house, [illegible] No. 147 East 25th st.; [illegible] $800 per month. Apply at No. 59 Bleecker st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—[illegible] HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

| | Per month. |
|---|---|
| E. 10th st., near 5th av., 3 s.h.s. brick, 25x60x100. | $325 |
| W. 14th st., near 7th av., 4 s.h.s. brick, 25x60x100. | 300 |
| W. 16th st., near 5th av., 4 s.h.s. brick 25x60x100. | 350 |
| W. 18th st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., for Winter. | 3,530 |
| E. 19th st., near B'way, 4 st. h. s. brown stone | 400 |
| W. 22d st., near 10th av., 4 story Eng. basement | 150 |
| W. 30th st., near 5th av., 4 story, full size | 375 |
| W. 32d st., near B'way, 4 story, brown stone | 400 |
| W. 32d st., close to 5th av., full size, 4 story | 450 |
| W. 34th st., near 5th av., full size, 2 lots, per an'm | 5,000 |
| E. 49th st., near Madison av., 4 story brown stone | 275 |
| W. 49th st., close to 5th av., 4 story brown stone | 350 |
| E. 48th st., close to 5th av., 4 story, very elegant, per annum | 8,000 |
| 5th av., near 13th st., 4 story brown stone | 500 |
| 5th av., corner near 44th st., to July, 1875 | 9,000 |
| W. 54th st., near 5th av., 4 story, full size | 450 |
| E. 49th st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 story house and stable, per annum | 4,000 |

Also, many others, desirable houses, furnished and unfurnished, at reasonable prices.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone high-stoop four-story house, No. 3 East 49th st., 150 feet from 5th av., on a lot 100 feet deep; house is 18 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; is in perfect order; has all the modern improvements; is furnished in three stories, with gas-fixtures and carpets, and was recently painted and frescoed handsomely; will be rented for two years to a first-class family only; rent $3,000 per annum. Apply to FOX BROTHERS, No. 8 Pine st., or on the premises, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

## INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

*During the week commencing Monday, Aug. 31, new pupils will be received between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.*

*This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.*

*Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.*

*It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.*

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.

For particulars address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 33 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the play-ground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MME. LESPINASSE'S Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of parents. Sent free. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY, No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square. Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages. FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST. corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown college No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Private lessons day or evening. Ladies' department.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. H. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Fall session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Entrance examinations continue three days. Regular college duties begin with evening prayers on FRIDAY, the 18th inst. at 6:30 P. M. For catalogues address W. L. DEAN, Register Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON. IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—REV. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION AT "Episcopal Academy," Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. W. M. REILLY, Rector.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st. Address by letter until Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS' Will open their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

[illegible] CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. [illegible]

[illegible] SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS [illegible] free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

## INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

*Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.*

*They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergartners, to commence Nov. 1.*

*They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.*

*Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.*

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD, ANGELO TORRIANI, WM. K. BASSFORD, } Musical Directors.

P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE, assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON. A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. BLEECKER'S HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874, NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST. FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses. MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MISS JAUDON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her KINDERGARTEN will enter on its third year on the same day.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address 115 East 26th st., (formerly 129 East 24th st.)

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergartners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale. WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas: hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Fun's over; study begins. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. — MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 388 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG [illegible] E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

## INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts. GRAMMAR 11th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14. SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school. MUSICAL DEPARTMENT under the direction of PROF. S. B. MILLS. A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. School year will open Sept. 16. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

English, French, and Latin. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses. French is the language of the family. WILL REOPEN SEPT. 21.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y. A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE, NO. 59 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 18.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

MISS VAN WAGENEN will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York, Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10. Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS OPENS SEPT. 21. Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5th av. E. A. GIBBENS and D. BEACH, Jr., Principals.

MACGREGOR HALL. A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island. M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

## INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, No. 108 West 59th st.

*on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School, primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.*

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.

BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE. Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS, ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE, No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY. S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

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| T. S. Hastings, D. D., | G. L. Prentiss, D. D., |
| Howard Crosby, D. D., | H. B. Montgomery, D. D., |
| T. Gallaudet, D. D., | Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., |
| J. O. Murray, D. D., | Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., |
| E. H. Chapin, D. D., | Prof. C. Short, LL. D., |
| H. D. Ganse, D. D., | Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D. |

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded A. D. 1620. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal. No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st. For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c. REOPENS SEPT. 21. Elementary class for boys, from eight upward. SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE. Classes in drawing, free hand, linear, &c. A. COLIN, M. E., Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector, No. 21 West 32d st. Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK, NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL. MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.) Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

## LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

Aug. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

## TEACHERS.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege, wishes to obtain a position as a teacher in a school; can give the very best references. Apply to E. S. M., No. 150 Montague st., Brooklyn.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av.—All parties wanting good, reliable help, and all help wanting situations in first-class families returning to the City, and all others; cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-work.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

A LADY WRITING A FAIR BUSINESS HAND and having suitable reference, requires honorable employment. Parties having such to offer, address INDUSTRIOUS APPLICANT, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.—A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, (American,) young women; Protestants; one is a good chamber-maid and seamstress; also, to take care of children, sewing, &c., to be useful; City or country; together or separate; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman, lately landed, for chamber-work and assist with the waiting; would assist in the care of grown children; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY Protestant young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and orderly and an excellent waitress; is a willing, well-tempered girl; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid, or chamber maid and seamstress; superior recommendations. Address E. Adams MacMurray, Post Office, Fishkill, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with the washing. Call at No. 16 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 704 3d av., first flight, front, between 44th and 45th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY SMART AND well-recommended German girl (twenty-two months' references) as chamber-maid or nurse. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDISH sisters, competent, willing girls, for family work; one a good cook, the other for up-stairs work; will wash together; have good reference; do not object to other servants, and will take a place separately if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, and to assist with coarse washing; excellent reference from last place. Call at No. 441 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as good cook; can assist with washing and ironing; good City reference; a home preferred to high wages. Direct to No. 57 West 18th st. till engaged.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, (Protestant,) as cook or to do general house-work; City or country; excellent reference. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

## DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

# AUTUMN, 1874!

BLACK SILKS. DRESS GOODS.

We are DAILY RECEIVING and OPENING our EUROPEAN IMPORTATIONS for the FALL SEASON, and will shortly be prepared to EXHIBIT to our PATRONS one of the FINEST and MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS of DRY GOODS ever offered to the LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

For the ACCOMMODATION OF OUR CUSTOMERS and STRANGERS who may DESIRE TO REPLENISH THEIR WARDROBES when passing through the City or returning from their Summer tours, we will, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, open the SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS with a SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS that will AMPLY REPAY EXAMINATION

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST. GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY AN American Protestant woman as good cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and willing to assist with washing; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c; can furnish unexceptionable reference; country preferred. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references, and can be seen for two days at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, who is a good family cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; City or country; will be found an economical, industrious servant; good cook, excellent washer, and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY WOMAN AS first-class family cook; thoroughly understands cooking; is a good pastry maker, and can get up a variety of desserts; will keep her kitchen in good order; best City reference. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; SHE is a thorough cook of meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, &c., French and English cooking; gets up nice side dishes; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's 309 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY AN EXperienced woman as cook, understands game, soups fish, &c.; is an excellent baker; no objection to a private boarding house; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references, and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker and willing to do the coarse washing; is neat, willing, and obliging; best references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, CAPABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and understands baking and pastry; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good thorough cook and excellent baker; would assist with the washing or take a laundress' place; understands fluting; is careful, active, and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY DESIRABLE GOOD COOK who has lived with the best of families; is a good cook, an excellent baker, and makes a variation of desserts. Call or address No. 621 6th av. S. C. Jacquin.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 332 West 36th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning; good laundress; good references. Apply at No. 311 East 46th st., in the store.

DOMESTIC HELP, For every capacity, male and female, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FAMILIES REALLY DESIRING RELIABLE servants will find such at JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN BUREAU, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

FRENCH OFFICE REMOVED FROM NO. 68 West 37th st. to No. 1,233 Broadway; may now be found the most select help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitermen, coachmen, errand boys, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman; is a thoroughly good cook, washer, and ironer; does general house-work well; thoroughly understands the care of milk, butter, &c.; strong, active, and willing; either in City or country; wages no object; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH eighteen months' recommendations, to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, strong, healthy woman, about thirty; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, (removed,) No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; best private family references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, (Protestant;) understands her business thoroughly; excellent reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as thorough laundress; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 358 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has two years' City references from her last place. Inquire at No. 202 East 40th st., near 3d av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant German young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as nurse to an infant; can bring it up from its birth, or would see after one grown child; has several years' experience; City or country; best City reference given. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman, as nurse for an infant or growing children; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging; good testimonials; small wages accepted. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A NEAT, agreeable, and desirable person, and is willing to be useful if needed as chamber-maid, waitress, sewing, &c.; City or country; has satisfactory references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE; UNDERSTANDS how to take care of children and keep their clothes in good order; excellent references. Seen at Mrs. Bongrand's office, No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS capable of taking care of an infant or grown children; good sewer; can be seen at last place. Call at No. 28 West 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and chamber-maid in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 167 7th av., one stair up.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON WISHES AN engagement as monthly or sick nurse; has good references. Call on or address Mrs. Mason, No. 19 West 56th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—FULLY COMpetent; best City references; walking children [illegible] Call at or address No. 136 West 16th st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT LADIES' NURSE, BY the day or week. Call at No. 110 East 4th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORWEIGIAN GIRL AS first-class seamstress and dressmaker; can sew by hand or on machine; willing and able; a rapid sewer; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant young woman, who is a good family seamstress; understands dressmaking; can operate on sewing-machine, and will make herself useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class butler in a private family, is a thoroughly experienced man in all its branches, and can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN Englishman who will make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses thoroughly; careful, good driver; best of reference. Address T. V., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman; wife as cook; both experienced servants, and thoroughly understand their business; best of references; both English. Address A. B., No. 46 Vandam st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; understands the care of valuable horses. Call at No. 54 William st., Room No. 10, or at No. 212 West 59th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS first coachman; reference first-class in every respect. Inquire for R. J., at Wood Gibson's, No. 793 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS man, married, no family; is willing and obliging; six years' City and country references. Apply or address at private stables, No. 162 West 56th st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY AN experienced man with horses and carriages, which his reference will certify from former and late employers. Call or address for two days G. H., 119 East 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the business; three years' best City reference from last employer. Apply or address J. T., No. 116 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS coachman in a private family; can give seven years' City reference. Address C. M. W., 141 5th av.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A MUSIC store, or any other business; best references given. Address M., Lock Box No. 26, Riverhead, Long Island.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; NO incumbrance; man to work on a farm; understands the care of horses; eight years' experience at the business; wife can do cooking, chamber-work, and general house-work; both have thorough good habits; willing and obliging; best references. Address Ambitious, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY MAN AND wife; the man as farmer, or would take the place as coachman; the wife as first-class cook; best of references. Address J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, NEWLY ARRIVED; IS strong and able, willing to work; can take care of horses and cattle; wants a place immediately; will not refuse any offer. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY MAN AND wife; the man as farmer, or would take the place as coachman; the wife as first-class cook; best of references. Address J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WIFE, AND one child; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, greenhouse plants, &c., fruits and vegetables laying out of new grounds and ornamental work in first-rate order; first-class references from last employer. Address C. D., Box 242 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-SIX years, who can do all branches of vegetable and flower gardening, green house, graperies, budding, pruning, laying out grounds, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man conversant in the growing of orchid, stove, and green-house plants in general, and first-class vegetable grower, propagator, and florist; married, no incumbrance. Address Orchard, Box No. 230 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER—USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c. —By a Protestant man and wife from the British Provinces; have no children; man can do gardening; handy as a carpenter and painter; wife an excellent laundress; both well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, fruit, horses, cattle; is handy with carpenter's tools; twelve years' reference. Address G. Smith, Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT WHO UNDERstands greenhouses, graperies, &c.; has eight years' City reference from last employer. Address H. R., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, who can take care of horses, milk cows; understands gardening, and would make himself generally useful in any capacity on a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Address C. L., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A Swede, aged twenty-six years, speaks good English, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening and general work; well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, (VERY LIGHT complexion,) has five years' City reference from his only place; is a first-class waiter, and not afraid of work; is able to suit any one. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE IN A PRIVATE FAMIly; is willing and obliging, smart, and active; is well clothed; not afraid of work; best testimonials as to character. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDE AS waiter; understands his business perfectly; has good City references; wages not so much an object as a good place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended from his last place; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 876 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WAITER, married, in a boarding-house or private family; is a first-class waiter. Call or address No. 6 Clarke st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LARGE ALE BREWERY IN NEW-York, a thoroughly practical and theoretical brewer having had experience in stock, fresh ales, and porter; no notice will be taken of any answers not giving his past record and address. Address Box No. 4, Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITER. A MAN from thirty-five to forty years of age; an Englishman preferred; must be truthful, honest, sober, and competent, and have undoubted reference from his last place. Apply at No. 307 Canal st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

OYSTERMAN.—WANTED, FOR A DOWN-TOWN restaurant, a thoroughly good and quick stabber. Address SHELLS, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant waitress; none other need apply. Call from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M., at No. 3 West 50th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER; ALSO, A thorough vegetable and poultry man. Inquire of J. W. SALTER, Metropolitan Market, 890 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress, one who understands her duties [illegible] and can bring good City references. Call [illegible] 5th av. on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874.

# SHIPPING.

## CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Algeria, Wed., Sept. 2 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19 |
| China, Saturday, Sept. 5 | *Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23 |
| Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26 |
| Java, Saturday, Sept. 12 | Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30 |
| Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16 | Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, 24 September, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling green, New-York.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

## ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5 | Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23
Olympia, Saturday..Sept. 12 | Devonia...Sept 26
Australia, Wed'day..Sept. 16 | Europa, Wed'day..Sept. 30
Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19 | Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $45. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

## STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Sept. 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 16

and every Wednesday, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

## NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen.....Sept. 5 | P. M. Spain.....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
England.....Sept 12, 3 P. M. | Canada.....Sept. 26, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Lachenaye.....Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Dahne.....Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, Surmont.....Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, Lenoxet.....Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

## FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Fourtin.....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Frere.....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Baddon.....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price.....Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates. For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

## INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. Redmann, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. Leist, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

## RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

| From Philadelphia. | From New-York. |
|---|---|
| NEDERLAND.....Aug. 29 | COLINA.....Sept. 11 |
| VADERLAND.....Sept. 28 | SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 5 |

FROM ANTWERP.

| For Philadelphia. | For New-York. |
|---|---|
| VADERLAND.....Aug. 30 | SWITZERLAND....Sept. 11 |
| NEDERLAND.....Sept. 23 | COLINA.....Oct. 5 |

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin.....$90 | Second cabin.....$60

Steerage and intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample stewards supply provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For further information, freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 177 Broadway, New-York.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

## ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURAÇOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES.....Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA.....Sept. 22

For HAYTI, CURAÇOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS.....Sept. 18.
CLARIBEL.....Oct. 9.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

## GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

## FOR HAVANA.

HABANA, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.

Leaving Pier No. 2 North River, at 2 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA. (Havana via Nassau).....Sept. 9
CITY OF HAVANA. (Havana direct).....Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK. (Havana direct).....Sept. 17
CUBA. (Havana and Nassau).....Sept. 30

For freight or passage apply to

E. A. DE VERA, No. 29 Broadway.

# SHIPPING.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. C. P. Seabury, Sept. 12, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Sept. 26, at 12 M.

And every Alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Sept. 19
ALASKA.....Oct. 3
COLORADO.....Oct. 17
CHINA.....Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING.....Nov. 14

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship

CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15,

RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.

Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

## FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Buckley, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 12 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

## EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, Sept. 3.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilms, Sept. 24,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHEBBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $130, gold; second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCK & CO., No. 37 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

## CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

**The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships**

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE.....Sept. 12
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 26

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

## FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

## NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Sept. 1,
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Sept. 15.

For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

## NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

# RAILROADS.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Office, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 24 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 5 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

## ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

## THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 8:30, 9:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 9:30, 8:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WICKSFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:45 A. M. and 12 M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport at 4:40 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.

# RAILROADS.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M., regular at 3:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8, 9, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 8 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 8 and 9 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

## CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

6:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant for Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. R. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

## NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KEDDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Intermediate points.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

## NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 5:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

# EXCURSIONS.

## ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 9 North River, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER MONITOR will leave foot of Leroy st., North River, at 7 A. M., 24th st., 7:15; Pier No. 27, East River, (second pier below the bridge,) 7:45, and 334 3d st., 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 4:45 P. M. Also, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, leaves Pier No. 27, East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at Grand and 23d sts. Returning leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip, 60 cents, good on either boat to Sept. 5.

$10.—REGATTA AT WATKINS, ON SENECA LAKE, Sept. 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Excursion tickets via Erie Railway, New-York to Watkins and return, $10 each, valid if used between Sept. 8 and Sept. 15. Tickets may be obtained at Erie Railway offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; at the depots, and at No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER SEAWANHAKA from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) daily at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 7:15 A. M. Fare 40 cents each way.

# BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE tenth day of August, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILTON C. NORTHRUP and SARAH C. NORTHRUP, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business in New-York City under the firm name of M. C. Northrup & Co., and who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for the use of them or either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 7, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of AUGUST HIRSHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRSHBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany st.,) for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of M. B. BRADY, bankrupt.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public vendue, on the 25th day of September, 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 13 Bowery, in the City of New-York, (sales-room of S. Herrman,)

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS—RAILROAD MATTERS—THE NATIONAL COTTON AND OTHER EXCHANGES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, was quite brisk, and a buoyant and healthy tone characterized the market. The transactions were larger than on any day for months, the sales of Western Union alone reaching nearly 60,000 shares. The buoyancy in this stock is probably attributable to the belief generally entertained that the surplus stock will be distributed among the stockholders in the shape of a scrip dividend, and that at the next election a Board of Directors pledged to this policy will be elected. Another stock which exhibited considerable strength was Union Pacific, and this in the face of a determined raid on the part of the "bears." The exchange of the Union Pacific Sinking Fund bonds for the Income is progressing rapidly. only about two and a half millions remained to be exchanged at the close of business yesterday. The officers of the company are sanguine that the balance will be exchanged within the next few days.

The bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad held a meeting yesterday at No. 61 Wall street. The road, it will be remembered, became bankrupt in October last, and was subsequently sold under foreclosure, the bondholders purchasing it. Afterward two companies were organized to run the road, one known as the Des Moines and Keokuk Railroad Company and the other as the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company. Between the shareholders of these two companies differences arose in regard to the way in which the rolling stock and other property of the defunct Des Moines Company had been divided, and it was for an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute that the meeting of yesterday was held. It is understood that a satisfactory basis of agreement was reached.

The Committee of the National Cotton Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, fixed the standard classification of cotton for the United States. The Cotton Exchange will be closed on Thursday, as the members intend giving a grand excursion up the Hudson to the delegates of the National Cotton Exchange.

The following delegates have been appointed to represent the Produce Exchange at the National Pork Packers' Convention, to be held at Louisville on the 9th inst.: Jas. W. McCulloh, Chairman; A. S. Roe, Horatio Reed, Wm. C. Marshall, Edward Flash, Wm. W. Rossiter, John L. Brewster, Thos. H. Stevens, John A. Armstrong, and Wm. H. Fox.

The delegates from this City to the annual meeting of the Board of Steam Navigation, which meets at Buffalo to-day, took their departure last evening by the Erie Railway.

It is reported that a large combination of capitalists, including bankers, grain dealers, and railroad men, has recently been formed for transporting grain from the West and for protecting sales of wheat in London on commission.

The prospectus of the new company sets forth that it has been formed in order to take advantage of the present opportunities for doing a large grain business in Europe and to satisfy the popular demand for some means to relieve the farmers of the West, by bringing them into immediate communication with their buyers and consumers in Europe.

The main office will, it is stated, be in New-York, and agencies will be established in Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities.

## THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The postponement of the sale of the South Side Railroad and its appurtenances, which was to have taken place on Monday last, has already been announced. Meantime the various complications which have so long embarrassed the management of the road have assumed a new aspect from the consummation of a negotiation that has for some time been pending. It is stated, on the authority of officers of the company, that a large proportion, if not all, of the first-mortgage bonds, constituting the principal lien upon the road, have been purchased by a combination of capitalists, and that it is the intention of this party, when the adjourned sale takes place, to step in and purchase the entire property, subject, of course, to the advertised terms of sale. The property is mortgaged for $3,250,000, as follows: First mortgage bonds, $750,000; second mortgage bonds, $1,500,000; extension bonds, $1,000, and to this indebtedness must be added the interest due on bonds, and the other sums, the aggregate of which cannot be correctly stated, but which is estimated at $250,000—making the total indebtedness $3,500,000. Although the names of the purchasing party are at present withheld from the public, circumstances lead almost with certainty to the belief that the Messrs. Poppenhusen, largely interested in the Flushing and North Side and the Central (Stewart's) Railroads, are prominent in the transaction, and that the South Side will speedily pass under the control of the company now operating those roads. One of the Messrs. Poppenhusen has recently been in Europe; Mr. Stewart, who is interested with them, is now there. In this connection it is significantly stated that the interest which will hereafter control the South Side Road is directly opposed to Oliver Charlick. Another circumstance which gives strength to the supposition that the Messrs. Poppenhusen are the purchasers, is the fact that they have recently been in negotiation for the purchase of the charter of the new Glendale Railroad Company, granted by the last Legislature, which gives a right of way to the East River at the foot of North Thirteenth street, Williamsburg, probably with the view of changing the terminus of the South Side Road, and thus avoiding the tedious transit by dummy through the streets of Williamsburg, to the foot of South Eighth street, as at present. The Glendale charter grants the right to run locomotives to the water's edge. The extension of the Flushing and North Side road to Huntington, is virtually determined upon, and its extension to Northport, and finally to Orient at the far east end of the island, is only a question of time. If the South Side Railroad passes into enterprising hands, there is little doubt that its extension to the east end of the island will also be speedily pushed.

## MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

Mayor Havemeyer had a large amount of business to transact yesterday. When he reached his office a number of persons were in the ante-room, waiting to prefer complaints against auctioneers, marshals, and pound-masters. His Private Secretary, Mr. Benneville, took testimony in each case. The first presented was against Henry Zinn, a licensed auctioneer, who was charged by a man named Patrick McGlynn with obtaining money under false representations. The complainant stated that he purchased three mattresses of the defendant at No. 21 East Twentieth street, on Monday, for $35; that Zinn positively asserted that they "were stuffed with the finest of curled hair," but that he found the filling consisted of cut straw; that he demanded his money back, and that the auctioneer emphatically declined to entertain the application. Mr. Benneville notified Zinn to appear and answer the charge to-day....The next complaint was made against a Marshal, who was charged with allowing a deputy to return a certain judgment unsatisfied, and receiving a fee for the same. A letter was received from the Marshal stating that he was ill, but would attend to-day....Mr. E. J. Lewis next complained that he lost a horse in the annexed district, and that it was taken to the pound at King's Bridge, and after the lapse of about one week, sold for $75. A summons was issued to Mr. H. P. Curley, the Poundmaster, to account for the disposition of the animal, but he is now confined to his house from illness.....The Committee on Public Works of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Morris, Gilon, and Koch, proceeded yesterday to the annexed district for the purpose of selecting a building to be used as a court-house, the present one being insufficient. They will report at the next meeting of the board.

## THE PROPOSED COLLEGE FOR DEAF MUTES IN NEW-JERSEY.

On Aug. 24 the Council of the City of New-Brunswick passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to receive offers of sites within the municipal limits for the erection of the proposed State Deaf Mute College, containing not less than forty acres, and investing the committee, when appointed, with power to secure the refusal of any or all of the sites up to April 1, 1875, at a price not to exceed $35,000. On Monday night a large crowd of prominent citizens assembled in Greer's Hall to take action upon the matter, and to raise the $35,000 to be expended. Among those present were Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College; Abram Voorhies, President of the State Bank of New-Brunswick; Col. Spencer W. Cone, editor of the New-York *Courier*; Hon. Charles D. Deschler, and other well-known citizens. Speeches were delivered by Mayor De Russey, Rev. Dr. Hartranft, Pastor of the Second Reformed Church; Col. Cone, and others, warmly indorsing the action of the council. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the gift of a site to the State, and authorizing the City Council to borrow the amount required to effect the purchase.

## EMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. Bills to the amount of $5,918 53 for supplies and work, and $8,619 53 for pay of employes for August, were audited and ordered to be paid. Wm. McPherson was appointed interpreter at Castle Garden, vice John H. McPherson, resigned, and salary fixed at $800 a year. Chas. Perley was appointed clerk in the Labor Bureau at $700 per year. On motion of Mr. Van Schaick, the Counsel to the board was directed to report within a week on the claims of Messrs. Cantador, Von Poser, and Brice, who claim to have been discharged in a meeting not legally constituted. The purchasing of 300 tons of coal was intrusted to the President *pro tem.*, with power to advertise and conclude the purchase. The next meeting is to be held on Ward's Island on the 15th inst. The board then adjourned. The number of emigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden during the month of August was 15,041. Among them were about 1,500 Mennonites. The steam-ship Schiller landed yesterday 537 steerage passengers. On the Teutonia, extra steamer from Hamburg, about 1,000 Mennonites are daily expected to arrive.

## THE LATE MR. MARK SMITH.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY AT BOOTH'S THEATRE—A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD ACTOR.

A meeting of members of the theatrical profession, intended as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mark Smith, was held yesterday in Booth's Theatre. The meeting was largely attended by the profession, and by others indirectly connected with it, either by business relations or in way of friendly association. Some ladies of the profession were also present. At the back of the stage was suspended a portrait of the deceased, surrounded with emblems of mourning. Above the portrait was the following inscription: "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

Mr. Lester Wallack was nominated, by Mr. H. Palmer, President of the meeting. His first duty, Mr. Wallack said, was to name the following Vice Presidents: Joseph Jefferson, H. D. Palmer, Dion Boucicault, H. C. Jarrett, James J. O'Kelly, John Brougham, A. M. Palmer, Edwin Booth, Charles Thorne, Sr., John McCullough, Barney Williams, W. J. C. Hayward, Chas. Fisher, Wm. Davidge, Max Maretzek, Wm. Winter, Wm. Stuart, John Gilbert, and Max Strakosch. The following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries: A. Oakey Hall, Charles Gayler, George Colville, Chas. Brooke, W. R. Floyd, George H. Hows, George Colby, N. Hart Jackson, Theodore Moss, A. H. Hagar, Sol. Eytinge, John Parselle, F. F. Mackay, James Schonberg.

Among those present were: J. L. Toole, George B. Loveday, E. S. Conner, Jas. Collier, B. T. Ringgold, George F. Brown, G. F. De Vere, John Mathews, Henry Dalton, T. E. Mills, Samuel Colville, McKee Rankin, George Clarke, J. M. Levick, J. F. Ward, Frederick Robinson, Jas. Gallagher, J. H. Warwick, W. Herbert, James Dunne, Messrs. Tissington and Reiff, and Judge Carter, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Wallack, in opening the proceedings, said he simply wished to express in as few words as possible his thorough knowledge and appreciation of all Mark Smith's great and good qualities, both as an artist and as a gentleman. He was a kind husband, a good father, and an honest man. The deceased had been connected with him, not merely in matters of business, but by the link of a very sincere friendship—a fact which he was proud on that occasion to recall. In conclusion, he said that any action which the meeting might be pleased to take he would be happy to indorse, and, to the best of his ability, to assist.

Mr. John Brougham was next called upon to read the resolutions which the Lotos Club had prepared in reference to the melancholy event. He prefaced the reading of the resolutions by saying that the deceased was a well-known and respected member of the Lotos Club, of which he himself was an officer. The resolutions took the same tone as the remarks of the President of the meeting, and they tended to show the universality of feeling which existed on the subject of their dear friend's death. Mr. Brougham then read the resolutions of the Lotos Club as follows:

We, the undersigned, are instructed by the members of the Lotos Club to convey to the afflicted family of their late friend and associate, Marcus Smith, the expression of their profound and sincere sympathy with them in their sudden bereavement.

While fulfilling that sorrowful duty, the subscribers hereto desire especially to tender their own individual condolence, earnestly regretting as they do the early removal from among them of one who had so signally endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his manly worth, kindliness of heart, and integrity of character.

JOHN BROUGHAM,
CHAS. GAYLER,
GEO. CLARKE.

Mr. Charles Brooke delivered an address, in which he paid a tribute to the refining and elevating influence of art, and gave expression to his personal admiration of the qualities of the deceased. He was, he said, a conscientious and true artist, and, therefore, of necessity, he was a conscientious and true man. It was therefore proper that his professional brethren should embalm his memory in their hearts, for when the history of the American stage came to be written there were few names that would be more conspicuous than his. As in his life he did honor to his profession, so in his death should his profession do honor to him. What better meed of praise could be his portion than at the close of his life, when its fitful fever was over, to have his brethren proclaim the worth of one who, when living, contributed to the intellectual development of men, made the world his debtor, and infinitely benefited his kind!

Judge Carter, of Cincinnati, next addressed some observations to the meeting. He referred to his knowledge of the deceased, both during his early boyhood and mature manhood, and gave a brief sketch of his career, recounting his successes in the West and in the South.

Mr. Oakey Hall submitted a series of resolutions which had been prepared by Mr. William Winter, which he prefaced with a few brief remarks. In thinking of the deceased he took consolation he said in the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg, which fitted all creeds. They could not see their friend, but they could at least feel his presence, and remembering his good qualities of heart as well as head, it was but right that they should hang garlands of commemoration in the temple where he had worshiped art. The resolutions with their preamble read as follows:

*Whereas*, In the wisdom and love of God—which, whether it bless us or afflict us, we but dimly understand and can never fathom—our beloved friend and comrade Mark Smith has been taken from the life of this world into the life that is eternal; and

*Whereas*, We, his friends, members of the stage and the press, amid our personal sorrow under a bitter bereavement and affliction, are mindful that in the death of Mark Smith the profession which he adorned, and this community which he so often charmed and benefited, have sustained a loss so grievous and extraordinary that some formal commemoration of it ought to be made; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That, while we bow in humble reverence before the awful will of Heaven—striving to keep in mind the belief that all things are ordered for the best—we yet deplore, in his death, the loss of one of the best and dearest of our fraternity, in the removal of whom from the scenes of his usefulness and companionship we feel the pangs of a calamitous and overwhelming affliction.

That we remember Mark Smith as one who wore with singular purity and honor the noble name of gentleman; whose character was lovely in its simplicity and modest worth; whose life was virtuous; whose mind was well stored; whose talents were unusual and brilliant, and were always used for good and never for evil; and who did his duty faithfully, thoroughly, and cheerfully, under every condition that was laid upon him.

That, when we recall Mark Smith as an actor, we think of one who loved his profession with all his heart, and served it with all his strength; whose versatility and thoroughness were extraordinary; who enriched the stage with many delightful personations of humorous and eccentric character; and was especially noble and impressive in parts emblematic of manly worth, humane sentiment, rosy and jolly humor, and all the graces of domestic life.

That, equally in his public career and his private walks and ways, Mark Smith illustrated an integrity of principle that never swerved, and a gentleness of life that never tired—setting, while he lived, an example of honor and goodness, and leaving, now that he is dead, the memory of a character and a career that were founded on justice and kindness, and hallowed by virtue, humanity, charity, and genial good fellowship.

That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted wife, children, and relatives of the deceased actor—commending them to seek comfort, as we do, in the thought of his goodness, and of the universal esteem in which he was held and in which he is remembered, and to rest with patient trust upon the Divine will.

The resolutions were taken as unanimously adopted. A memorial communication from the Pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration was read by Mr. George Clarke, and finally the Chairman dismissed the meeting, appointing its officers a committee to convey the sympathy of the professional brethren of the deceased to his family, and to make arrangements for his funeral from the church named.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

At the regular meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association last evening at No. 291 East Fourth street twenty-five new members were elected.

The mass-meeting at the Opera-house, in Newark, to-night, to ratify the nomination of Hon. George A. Halsey for Governor, will be addressed by Ex-Senator Cattell, Hon. John Hill, A. Q. Keasby, and other prominent speakers.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening at Sanger's Hall and arranged to hold the Ward primaries on the 14th inst., and the Assembly Conventions on the 16th for the election of delegates to the State Convention, which will meet on the 23d inst. The Kings County General Democratic Committee met last evening and arranged to hold the primaries on the 9th inst.

## LOUISA GERMS DEMANDS HER PROPERTY

The readers of THE TIMES will recollect the arrest of Dr. Ernest Bagnicki, alias Uling, and a young woman named Louisa Germs, by Detectives Heidelberg and Tilley, of Central office, for an attempt to swindle the Merchants' Life Insurance Company of $10,000, in conjunction with an undertaker named Finck. Uhling gave a certificate that Louisa Germs had died, and Fink buried a coffin of bricks, and asseverated he had buried the body of Louisa Germs. The scheme was discovered through the efforts of Messrs Charles and William Saber, the Secretary and Examiner of the insurance company. Uhling was convicted, and Louisa Germs was bailed out in order that she might be used as State's evidence against the undertaker Finck, whose trial will be had during the coming term. Yesterday, Louisa Germs, accompanied by Mme. Bagnicki, the convicted doctor's wife, appeared at Central Office and claimed possession of the papers and property seized by the detectives at the time of her arrest. The property will be returned to her to-day.

## BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Charles H. Chaffey, patrolman, Twenty-seventh Precinct, charged with being absent five days without leave, sent in his resignation, which was rejected, and he was dismissed the department. Patrolman P. McTeague, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was dismissed the department for being drunk while on duty. Lists of inspectors of election from the Second Assembly District Liberal Republican, and the Democratic citizens and taxpayers of the Sixth Assembly District, were referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

## CREEDMOOR.

RIFLE PRACTICE BY THE REGIMENTAL "TEAMS."

Yesterday was practice-day at Creedmoor, and about 300 men, representing different regiments in the National Guard, occupied the range, at 200 and 500 yards' distance. The range was in an excellent condition. There was very little wind stirring, and the heat was not intense.

There were two matches; the second contest by the rank and file of the Twelfth Regiment, for the Gildersleeve medal, and the competition by the Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Club for the "Ross" badge. The score of the winning contestant for the Gildersleeve medal was three points less than that of the winner in the previous contest, but was a good average score. The following is a list of the best scores, the highest possible number being forty points:

| Name. | 200 Yards. | Total | 500 Yards. | Total | G'd Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Smith, Co. D | 4 3 3 2 2 | 14 | 2 4 4 3 3 | 16 | 30 |
| Sergt. Wood, Co. D | 3 2 3 2 2 | 12 | 4 3 3 3 3 | 16 | 28 |
| Private Doerle, Co. E | 3 2 3 2 2 | 12 | 3 2 3 3 2 | 13 | 25 |
| Private Moran, Co. D | 3 2 2 2 2 | 11 | 2 4 0 3 2 | 11 | 22 |
| Private Carson, Co. D | 3 2 2 3 3 | 13 | 0 3 2 2 2 | 9 | 22 |

The Twelfth Regiment team contest also took place, with the following result:

| Name. | 200 Yards. | Total | 500 Yards. | Total | G'd Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Smith, Co. D | 2 3 2 3 3 | 13 | 3 4 3 4 4 | 18 | 31 |
| Private Doerle, Co. E | 3 4 2 4 2 | 15 | 4 2 3 3 4 | 16 | 31 |
| Private Smith, Co. D | 4 3 3 2 2 | 14 | 2 4 4 3 3 | 16 | 30 |
| Sergt. Wood, Co. D | 4 2 3 2 2 | 13 | 4 3 3 3 3 | 16 | 29 |
| Adjt. Murphy | 2 3 3 2 3 | 14 | 3 2 3 2 4 | 14 | 28 |
| Private Banta, Co. D | 2 2 2 2 4 | 12 | 2 2 4 4 3 | 15 | 27 |
| Private Carson, Co. D | 3 2 2 3 3 | 13 | 3 3 0 4 4 | 14 | 27 |
| Capt. Van Rensselaer, Co. E | 2 3 3 3 3 | 14 | 3 2 3 2 3 | 13 | 27 |
| Private Dolan, Co. D | 2 2 3 2 2 | 11 | 2 3 3 4 3 | 15 | 26 |
| Private Beattie, Co. D | 3 2 3 2 3 | 13 | 3 4 0 2 4 | 13 | 26 |
| Private Farrell, Co. D | 3 2 4 2 3 | 14 | 0 3 3 3 3 | 12 | 26 |
| Private Moran, Co. D | 2 3 2 2 2 | 11 | 0 3 4 4 2 | 13 | 24 |

The shooting by the Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Club for the Ross medal was very good. The trophy was awarded to Private Keiller upon a score of 44, the highest attainable number being 56. The best scores are appended:

| Name. | Yards. | | T'l. | G'd T'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Keiller | 200 | 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 22 | |
| | 500 | 4 4 3 4 2 3 2 | 22 | 44 |
| Private Edmondstone | 200 | 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | 21 | |
| | 500 | 3 3 2 4 2 4 3 | 21 | 42 |
| Private Robertson | 200 | 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 | 16 | |
| | 500 | 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 | 25 | 41 |
| Capt. Bruce | 200 | 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 | 15 | |
| | 500 | 3 2 4 4 3 3 4 | 23 | 38 |
| Sergt. Cameron | 200 | 2 3 2 2 3 3 3 | 18 | |
| | 500 | 0 4 3 3 4 2 3 | 19 | 37 |
| Capt. Ross | 200 | 3 3 2 2 3 2 2 | 17 | |
| | 500 | 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 | 18 | 35 |
| Capt. Clark | 200 | 2 4 2 3 4 2 2 | 19 | |
| | 500 | 0 3 2 4 2 2 2 | 15 | 34 |
| Private Pyle | 200 | 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 | 17 | |
| | 500 | 3 3 2 2 0 3 3 | 16 | 33 |
| Capt. Lindsay | 200 | 3 4 3 3 3 0 2 | 18 | |
| | 500 | 2 0 3 2 3 2 2 | 14 | 32 |
| Private Duke | 200 | 2 3 2 3 3 2 2 | 17 | |
| | 500 | 3 0 0 0 2 2 4 | 11 | 28 |

The Twenty-second Regiment was well represented, but as the team for competition in the regimental contest at the Fall meeting has been selected, the shooting yesterday was merely for practice. The best scores were as follows:

| Name. | Yds. | | T'l. | G'd T'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Roux, Co. B | 200 | 2 3 3 3 2 3 2 | 18 | |
| | 500 | 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 | 27 | 45 |
| Sergt. Magner, Co. F | 200 | 3 0 2 2 3 3 3 | 16 | |
| | 500 | 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 | 25 | 41 |
| Private Greve, Co. I | 200 | 3 0 2 3 2 2 2 | 14 | |
| | 500 | 3 2 4 3 4 4 3 | 23 | 37 |
| Drum Major Strube | 200 | 3 2 4 2 2 2 3 | 18 | |
| | 500 | 4 3 3 3 0 4 2 | 19 | 37 |
| Private Ferris, Co. A | 200 | 2 3 2 3 3 3 2 | 18 | |
| | 500 | 3 2 4 3 0 3 3 | 18 | 36 |
| Capt. Horsfall, Co. I | 200 | 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 | 17 | |
| | 500 | 0 0 4 2 4 4 4 | 18 | 35 |
| Sergt. Barry, Co. A | 200 | 3 2 3 4 3 0 2 | 17 | |
| | 500 | 0 3 3 4 0 4 4 | 18 | 35 |
| Private Lockwood, Co. D | 200 | 2 2 2 2 3 4 3 | 18 | |
| | 500 | 3 2 3 2 3 0 3 | 16 | 34 |
| Lieut. Waydell, Co. A | 200 | 0 3 3 2 2 3 2 | 15 | |
| | 500 | 3 2 3 4 3 2 2 | 17 | 32 |

A portion of the Ninth Regiment was present, and executed some very good scores, the best of which are appended:

| Name. | 200 Yards. | Total | 500 Yards. | Total | G'd Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Engel, Co. A | 2 3 3 3 3 | 15 | 2 4 4 4 4 | 18 | 33 |
| Private Henderson, Co. D | 2 3 3 3 3 | 14 | 3 3 4 3 3 | 16 | 30 |
| Private Vail, Co. D | 4 3 3 3 3 | 16 | 4 3 3 2 2 | 14 | 30 |
| Private McAvey, Co. D | 3 3 3 2 3 | 14 | 3 4 2 3 2 | 14 | 28 |

The new ticket-office and three new refreshment stands have been completed on the range, and are now ready for the Fall meeting. The committee having felt the need of the latter, recently erected three plain but comfortable structures for that purpose. They were leased to Messrs. Bostwick & Bennett, who yesterday opened them to the public for the first time.

## CRICKET.

THE ST. GEORGE VS. THE MONTREAL.

This match, which commenced on Monday morning, was resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The same interest which centred in the game on the previous day was evinced all through until the last wicket fell. The attendance was large. Hussey was first sent in and succeeded in scoring 7, when he was bowled out by Cashman. The highest score made was by Hardman, who made 14, when he was also bowled out by Cashman. The fielding during the day could not be excelled, and although the batting of the Montreal club was remarkably good on the whole, only two men were caught out. The bowling of the veteran Gibbes was exceedingly fine. Cashman, Palmer, and Earnshaw also did some good playing in this line. The last wicket fell at 2 P. M., leaving Smith not out and a total score of 83, thereby giving a good victory to the St. George Club in their first inning. After lunch a scratch match was played by the clubs, but before its conclusion the Montreals had to leave, *en route* for Boston and Salem. On Tuesday next the St. George Club will play a match with a combination of the Paterson and Orange Clubs, on the grounds at Hoboken.

The following is the complete score of the St. George and Montreal game which was ended yesterday:

ST. GEORGE.

First Inning.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bance c. Smith, b. Hardman | 60 |
| Cashman c. Smith, b. Hardman | 12 |
| Westfelt c. Abbott, b. Hardman | 13 |
| Soutter b. Holmes | 14 |
| Moeran c. Holmes, b. Hardman | 5 |
| Gibbes c. Hare, b. Hardman | 45 |
| Palmer b. Holmes | 9 |
| Bowman not out | 20 |
| Jones c. Savage, b. Holmes | 1 |
| Earnshaw c. Brooker, b. Holmes | 5 |
| Carpenter l. b. w. b. Hardman | 5 |
| Byes 8, leg-byes 2, wides 9 | 19 |
| Total | 208 |

SCORE.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | 10th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. George | 23 | 61 | 86 | 94 | 155 | 173 | 173 | 182 | 190 | 208 |

MONTREAL.

| FIRST INNING. | | SECOND INNING. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Hussey, b. Jones | 0 | b. Cashman | 7 |
| E. W. Hare, b. Jones | 4 | c. Carpenter, b. Cashman | 3 |
| J. W. Gordon, b. Moeran | 10 | b. Cashman | 9 |
| J. L. Hardman, c. Subsitute, b. Gibbes | 17 | b. Cashman | 14 |
| G. Campbell, c. Moeran, b. Jones | 9 | b. Cashman | 7 |
| R. Starke, c. Carpenter, b. Jones | 5 | b. Gibbes | 8 |
| J. M. Holmes, c. Bowman, b. Jones | 5 | c. Moeran, b. Palmer | 4 |
| M. E. Smith, b. Soutter | 0 | Not out | 1 |
| J. Abbott, run out | 1 | b. Gibbes | 2 |
| P. Savage, run out | 1 | b. Westfelt | 7 |
| A. A. Brooker, run out | 0 | b. Earnshaw | 4 |
| Byes, 2; leg byes, 6 | 8 | Byes, 9; leg byes, 3; wides, 5 | 17 |
| Total | 60 | Total | 83 |

SCORE.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | 10th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 0 | 13 | 15 | 40 | 45 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 60 | 60 |
| | 6 | 20 | 26 | 35 | 55 | 58 | 65 | 70 | 82 | 83 |

Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Crockett.

## PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

During a German moonlight picnic at Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City, on Monday night, a disturbance took place, and while the fight was in progress the combatants surged from side to side until they neared the edge of the precipice, when Jacob Dengle rushed at Adam Eichman and hurled him over. Adam fell heavily on the rocks below, and laid there senseless and bleeding. Some of his friends ran down the pathway and picked him up. A carriage was procured in which the injured man was taken home to Henderson street. Medical attendance was promptly summoned, but the physician thinks that the injuries will prove fatal. Last night he was rapidly sinking. Constable Love arrested Dengle at a late hour last night, and he is held to await the result of Eichman's injuries.

## THE EIGHTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The case of Conrad Bollar, the lessee of the Eighth Regiment Armory, West Twenty-second street, who demands the ejectment of the regiment for non-payment of rent, amounting, as is alleged, to $81,000, due by the City, came up yesterday morning at the Eighth Civil District Court, before Judge Kane. The counsel for the regiment submitted an affidavit of Col. Scott, commanding, denying any knowledge of the particulars of the case, and moved for an adjournment until the 23d inst., which was granted.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

The payment of pensions will be commenced on Friday next by Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, the Pension Agent for this District.

Signor E. Muzio, of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe, arrived from Europe yesterday, and is at the Everett House.

Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, has accepted the Presidency of Rutgers Female College of this City.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool Aug. 22, and Queenstown Aug. 23, reached this port yesterday with advices later by two days.

The Astor Library is again open for the season after the Summer vacation. The building has been renovated and cleaned, and large additions made to the library.

James Snip, of No. 303 East Thirty-sixth street, a laborer, fell into the excavation at Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, yesterday, and was badly injured.

William Clarke, aged fourteen, while playing on the roof his residence, a five story building, No. 220 First avenue, yesterday evening, fell off and was dangerously injured.

Mary Donovan, for attempting to burn No. 559 West Forty-eighth street, on Monday evening, was held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, by Judge Smith.

The Department of Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by Dodworth's Band on the lake, at Centeral Park, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Surrogate Hutchings held court yesterday for the first time after the Summer vacation. The examination in the Edward L. Weatherhead contested will case was set down for Tuesday next.

The eighth regular public meeting of the Society of the Young Men's Women Suffrage League will be held this evening at Plimpton Hall. An address will be delivered by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Whitney.

August Esselman was held in $1,000 bail at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for breaking into the house of Harriet Parsons, No. 180 Broome street, and attempting to steal $48 worth of clothing.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held Rosa Meyers in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of stealing $69 from J. Karsach, of No. 469 Canal street, while in his company, on Monday night.

To-day Mr. Geo. W. Cooney, the Clerk of the Tombs Police Court, will transfer to Controller Green the sum of $2,171, the amount of the fines collected in the Tombs Police Court during the month of August last.

A call for the third triennial meeting of the Army of the James, to be held in this City on Wednesday, October 7, is soon to be issued under the order of Major Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the society.

The Farmers' Club of the American Institute resumed its sessions yesterday. Some interesting papers were read on new kinds of grasses, the cultivation of fruit, and flowers, &c. A full report of the proceedings will be found in THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning.

During a quarrel yesterday evening between Thomas McCarlan, six years old, of No. 402 Ninth avenue, and William Feldman, aged eleven, of Ninth avenue and Forty-first street, Feldman struck McCarlin on the head with a table castor, wounding him severely.

Dr. A. A. Maloney, of No. 262 West Forty-second street, yesterday refused to give a certificate of death in the case of a man named Lemoine, who died at No. 300 West Forty-first street, because the man was in a comatose state, and beyond all hope of recovery when he was called in. The Coron er will investigate.

Libby Davis, who was convicted in 1872 of stealing $50 worth of human hair, and discharged on her own recognizance by Judge Bedford, was recently committed by Judge Smith in default of $1,000 bail on the same charge. The prisoner, who now gives the name of Mary Wilson, was yesterday brought before Judge Donohue on a writ of habeas corpus. The court ordered another return from Judge Smith.

Coroner Eickhoff was notified yesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of John O'Brien, a laborer aged forty years, at No. 40 Hamilton street, who is now lying in a dangerous condition from wounds received about three weeks ago. It appears that the dying man was beaten with a club in the hands of Charles Horne, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 53 Market street, during a disturbance at that place. Horne will be arrested to-day.

Mary Crowley, eighteen years old, of No. 92 Baxter street, was run over and seriously injured, at Broadway and Canal streets, by a wagon driven by John H. Thieder, of No. 246 Division avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested.

## BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn water tax for the month of August amounted to $46,917.

A tow-boy on the Brooklyn City Railroad, named George Bradley, had his jaw bone broken yesterday morning by a kick from the horse he was driving.

Detective Patrick Corr yesterday arrested an Italian named Antonio Patusch in Hamilton avenue for stealing $200 from John Farrache, No. 31 Myrtle avenue.

Yesterday evening Officer Cring, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Charless Kerns on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from John M. Bishop, of Bridge street.

John Dorn was sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary, yesterday morning, for maliciously destroying the water pipes in one of the cells of the Sixth Precinct Station House, Brooklyn.

Mr. M. J. Dady, No. 78 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, has been appointed United States Assistant Superintendent of buildings on the recommendation of Supervising Architect Mullet.

Mayor Hunter, accompanied by the Police Commissioners and Inspector Waddy, yesterday visited the various Police Stations in the city and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

Yesterday Justice Semler, of Brooklyn, sentenced Michael Blake to the Penitentiary for sixty days, for striking Hugh Prior on the head with a stick and inflicting a severe wound, during a quarrel.

During the month of August there were ninety-two permits for new buildings granted by the Brooklyn Bureau of Buildings, ninety-one applications to alter were approved, and twenty-six notices for violation were served.

John Beusteed and Marten German, liquor dealers, at No. 192 Columbia, and No. 102 Van Brunt streets, Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday morning for violating the Excise Laws by selling liquor after 1 A. M. Judge Delmar placed them under bonds to answer.

Mr. D. P. Bernard, counsel for Marvin, Cross & Co., lumber merchants, made application before Judge Reynolds, in Brooklyn, yesterday, for an injunction against the city prohibiting it from using the pier extending from Washington avenue to Wallabout as a dumping ground. Judge Reynolds declined to grant the application upon the ground that there was really no present cause of complaint, but admitted that the dock had been made an improper use of previously.

## LONG ISLAND.

The members of the Farmers' Co-operative Union of Jamaica had their second annual picnic and harvest-home festival at Rockaway Beach yesterday.

John McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, and John Allen, three of the party of roughs implicated in the murderous assault upon young Meyer at Rockaway Beach on Sunday week, have been arrested on the charge of assault and highway robbery. They were taken to Jamaica and lodged in the cells, but the case was compromised.

## STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Republican General Committee have ordered primaries in the different townships to be held on the 11th inst., to select delegates to the State Convention.

At 11 o'clock on Monday night a two-story frame house, owned by Mrs. Towers, on the south shore, Tottenville, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was valued at $2,000, and was insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company for $1,500.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Smith was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, and fined $25 for peddling potatoes without a license.

While standing in a saloon on Washington street, Hoboken, last evening, Alderman Mullen, of that city, burst an artery of the right leg.

The new Catholic Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel, at Tenafly, will be dedicated on Sunday next with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop Corrigan will officiate.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Police Commissioners last night, Officers Plimley and Brown were dismissed for drunkenness, and Officers Reed and Owen Lee suspended thirty days for sleeping on post.

A little boy named David, aged five years, fell from a pile of dry-goods boxes in front of his father's store, in First street, Elizabeth, yesterday, and sustained a severe fracture of the arm and other injuries.

The value of public school property in Passaic County is fixed at $301,595, and of private and sectarian school property, $100,000. The annual cost of maintaining the former is $134,761, and the latter, $100,000.

Mr. Clark's stable, in East Park street, Newark, was entered by a burglar, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and a valuable set of harness stolen. The colored coachman heard the thief, and fired two shots at him, but without effect.

The residence of Edmund W. McClare, No. 1,072 Broad street, Newark, was entered by burglars Monday night, and thoroughly ransacked. It was impossible to ascertain the quantity of plunder carried away. The family is at Long Branch.

During a quarrel with his wife yesterday, Patrick Dillon, a resident of Jersey City, forced her eye out with the stem of a clay pipe. He was arrested, but his wife refused to make any complaint against him, and the Justice was obliged to discharge him.

A woman named Ann Quinlan attempted to drown herself in the Hackensack River Monday night, but was prevented by mounted Officer Locke, of the Third Precinct Police. Yesterday morning Justice Shackleton committed her to the County Jail for ten days.

The sloop-yacht William W. Conway, of Brooklyn, was capsized yesterday, off the Central Railroad pier, and the crew, consisting of seven persons, precipitated into the water. They were rescued by boatmen from the Union Club house, who went to their assistance. The yacht was towed into shallow water and righted.

William Robinson spent Sunday night in canvassing the City of Hoboken in the interest of his favorite candidate for the nomination for Sheriff. After visiting all the saloons in the place he came to Jersey City and fell asleep on one of the benches in Van Vorst square. When he awoke he found that his valuable gold watch and chain had mysteriously disappeared.

The September term of the Union County Court commenced yesterday, Judge Depue presiding, and Associate Judges Runyon, Bowne, and Farnham on the bench. The jail list comprises fifteen cases, of which the most important are: Bigamy, one; perjury, one, and atrocious assault and battery, one. The Grand Jurors were allowed to retire without being specially charged.

At a meeting of the Passaic County Freeholders a number of property-owners remonstrated against the removal of the bridge over the canal at Van Winckle street, Paterson. The board decided that they had no power in the premises, as the canal company was not obliged to maintain a bridge there. The County Collector reported that the expenditures for the month of August were $7,960 30.

Numerous complaints have lately been made by the farmers in the vicinity of Stony Road, Paterson, about a gang of marauders who prowl about at night, and not only steal, but do great damage to the crops and fruit-trees. At an early hour yesterday morning Officer McBride saw smoke curling up in a wood in that vicinity, and proceeding to the place found a man and woman boiling corn in a pot, which they had stolen. At the station-house the prisoners gave their names as Dan. Kane and Ann Kelly. A number of complaints were made against them, and they were committed in default of bail.

## THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE COMPANY IN COURT.

On Monday night, as already reported in THE TIMES, after the performance at the Metropolitan Theatre, Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, made a raid on the place and arrested forty-two persons, male and female, who had participated during the evening in the Parisian "Can Can," which had been on the stage of the Metropolitan for upwards of a month. Yesterday morning the persons arrested were paraded through the streets to the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the vicinity of which about 2,000 persons had collected. The only person held was Samuel Shapter, the proprietor of the theatre, who was required to furnish $500 bail for keeping a disorderly house. The female portion of the theatre company were of all ages. They looked sleepy and tired out.

Capt. Williams expressed his determination to arrest the troupe every time the "Can Can" is placed upon the stage.

## THE BAVARIAN FESTIVAL.

Harlem River Park, on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, was yesterday again visited by large crowds to participate in the second day's proceedings of the first Bavarian festival. The programme of festivities embraced a series of popular games and other social pastimes. A feature of yesterday's display was a Bavarian country fair. The Belvedere was continually crowded with dancers until a late hour at night, when a display of fireworks gave additional animation to the scene. The festival will close to-day.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Donohue, J.*

Nos.
25—O'Brien vs. Traynor.
182—Ames vs. Redlich.
194—Rankin vs. Raukin.
205—Security Bank vs. Covel.

Nos.
216—Nat. Freight and Lighterage Co. vs. Turner.
219—Bryan vs. Vandyke.
221—Dunning vs. Coleman.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Donohue.*

Charles Zeisz vs. Huna Zeisz; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Atkinson vs. Tracy; motion granted.

In the matter of Adelia Eva Cottrill et al.; motion granted.

Rosa Koppel vs. Jacob Koppel; divorce granted to plaintiff.

Nesbit vs. Haas et al.; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Freedman.*

Diamond State Iron Company vs. Wm. M. Tweed et al.; plaintiff's attorney is required to hand up a reference to the statute upon which he bases the application.

Margaret A. Sofield vs. John Sofield; order of reference granted.

Isaac A. L. Pardee vs. Hester A. Pardee; order of reference granted.

Conrad Illert vs. Anna Marie Illert; ordered that the plaintiff's complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed on the merits.

Raberding vs. Geoghegan; order for publication granted.

Stewart vs. Groody et al; decree of foreclosure and sale.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The calendar of issues of fact having been renumbered, attorneys will find the new numbers given to their causes by reference to the index. The old numbers are also retained upon the calendar.

The day calendar hereafter will be made up, giving the new numbers only. N. JARVIS, JR.

SEPT. 1, 1874.

## CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market active; prices firm; fair to choice Steers selling at $5 25@$6; extra, $6 15@$6 85; Texans, $2 50@$4; a lot of extra corn-fed, $4 50; Stockers, $2 25@$3 50; shipments, 1,500. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market less active; prices weak and a shade lower at $5 85 @$6 90 for common to good, $7@$7 45 for choice, closing dull; shipments, 4,000. Sheep quiet and weak at $3 50@$4 25 for fair to good; receipts, 300.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 151 bales; gross, 508 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 5,013 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 122 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,272 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—Cotton fair; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 284 bales; gross, 284 bales; sales, 365 bales; stock, actual count, 4,863 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 6 bales; gross, 28 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 9,773 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 1.—Cotton quiet, limited demand; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 29 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, actual count, 3,931 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—Cotton weak, nominally unchanged; Low Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; receipts, 58 bales; shipments, 180 bales; stock, 5,709 bales.


[Advertisement.]

Kill inflammation and pain of every description with PAIN PAINT. For catarrh and hay fever use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Sold everywhere. Depot No. 181 Chatham street.

[Advertisement.]

ADVANCE IN ERIE!—This is pleasant to those interested, but a larger number of people are gratified with the announcement that KNOX'S Fall style of gentlemen's HATS has been introduced. Patronize his establishments, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.


## PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.*—John Clark, Mr. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. French, G. W. Fox, A. E. Fox, Miss C. Fox, Miss E. B. Fox, Mrs. Fox, S. H. Stern, F. Gotthold, J. L. Mitchell, A. A. Plumer, C. W. MacKay, W. F. Forsyth, Mrs. Davies, Miss Davies, Miss Davies and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kellogg, Gen. J. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Webb and maid, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Du Bois, Mr. Du Bois, Miss Du Bois, Dr. C. J. Du Bois, Augustus J. Du Bois, Robert Ogden DuBois, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dayton, infant, and maid, Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Hoffmann, S. W. Williams, Mrs. C. Williams, Miss M. R. Williams, A. Higgins, Rev. H. H. Wyer, James Brooks, W. McWhirter, C. W. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Almon, Miss Almon, J. J. Corrigan, Gordon Shillito, Gen. J. B. Frisbie, Dr. Brown-Sequard, Mr. Sanderson, L. Blaise, T. H. Northever, Master R. G. Hearn, Mrs. M. R. Wyatt, Miss Noel, Mr. Wyatt, S. P. Shaw, Misses Shaw, Captain and Mrs. W. G. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Foulke, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter and child, Miss French, Mrs. S. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Weld, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Witthaus, Miss Witthaus and maid, Miss Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Welsh, infant and maid, Mrs. J. B. Frasser, O. H. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Uhlmann, F. W. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fleming and child, L. Beyland, J. W. Gaff, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. R. Wood, two children, governess, and maid, J. Rumvill, J. R. Rumvill, Mr. Bing, Mr. Burgy, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Nordmann, E. J. Cuendet, R. Music, L. Rheims, Mr. Petigny, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ridgeley, Misses Ridgely, two children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Soloman, nurse, and infant, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. Kirkham, Miss Leclere, governess, and maid, Mrs. C. P. Fowle, Miss Lomar, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Barringer, Mr. Thomas J. Mills, Mr. William Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randall, Misses Randall, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ryan, W. K. Ryan, Jr., Miss Ryan, Wm. Ellet, B. S. Adams, E. W. Dean, Charles Root, F. E. Driggs, M. W. Galt and son, Geo. Peek, J. J. Pringle, D. M. Johnstone, Judge W. T. Minor, Chas. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler, Miss M. L. Schuyler, Miss A. L. Schuyler, governess, nurse, and maid, Jno. M. Sneden, James Birch, C. H. Tancy, E. Bowdon, J. P. Gillich, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marsland, Henry Coombes, Mrs. James Williams, Robert McEwan, Samuel Dally, W. W. MacFarland, Mrs. Richardson and maid, Master Frank Richardson, E. S. Whitman, Capt. Wynne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moore, W. S. Cumberbach, Mr. Bullough, Thomas Evans, James A. Connor, John H. Haviland, Charles M. Rose, J. M. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bailey, Alexander Mactier, Robert Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Master Coleman, Miss Coleman, Mrs. C. Hamilton, A. Carnegie, J. Scherck, S. Fatman, L. Pless, Frederick Loeser, Henry S. King, Mrs. E. Howe, Jr. and child, A. Prendhomme, Robert Brown, Joseph Lindow, J. P. Lesley, Miss Lesley, H. Osterberg, Rev. J. H. Munroe, Samuel Collinge, Mr. Lehmaier, Mr. and Mrs. B. Broughton, Miss Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, two sons, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Inngerich, D. Hart, N. D. Menken, Jas. Nolan, Wm. Nolan, Geo. N. Conklin, W. E. Dennis, Miss Kearns, Mr. Bracewell, E. C. Brown-Sequard.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.*—C. Plenge, A. Menke, H. H. Smith, Miss Rhett, Miss Thompson, S. Johnson and wife, Miss G. Aickel, Miss M. Clear, Miss Laura Cromwell, Miss O. E. Cromwell, Miss S. J. C. Cromwell, Miss Sarah Cromwell, Mrs. S. C. E. Cromwell, Master Cromwell, Mrs. S. J. Moise and daughter, Mrs. Ann Leckie, Miss L. J. Leckie, Miss Cahill, Miss Mary Egan, John Lang, wife, and three children, Miss Annie Burns, J. B. Stansberry, W. W. Inman, J. D. Kennedy, Master D. Kennedy, Mrs. Straus and three children, D. Straus, Master Andrew Moffett, Master J. B. Moffett, J. R. Moffett, M. O'Brien, F. H. Williams.

*In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.*—R. M. Femere and wife, Mrs. Onas. Ellis, Miss M. L. Ellis, Miss B. Roberts, W. J. Lellice, Gen. Nichols, C. O. Livingston, J. Hecht, C. Schonberg, J. J. Norris, Mrs. A. Jackson, Miss Colesbay, Mrs. Bowman and daughter, Mrs. P. Wise, Ada Ostrander, C. J. Ingram, M. L. Booker, R. P. Benedict, T. Magner, G. F. Pepper, B. Brady, Mrs. R. M. Hurst, Mrs. Bridge and son, C. Gabundi, wife, and 3 children, J. C. Minst, S. Pecquerix, Capt. N. White, Capt. X. R. Ritch, G. Burch, C. F. Dillon, J. Brown, S. Bergone, J. Howard.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:28 | Sun sets.....6:31 | Moon rises.10:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:06 | Gov.Island.12:55 | Hell Gate....2:17

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Sept. 1.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Ernst, (Ger.,) Krafft, Antwerp Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Camilla, (Ger.,) Beckmann, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Electa, (Br.,) Magnes, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr. & Son; Leviathan, (Norw.,) Terjesen, Aspinwall, B. J. Wenberg; M. D. Rucker, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Dublin, C. Tobias & Co.; Maria, (Norw.,) Kjolle, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cato, (Norw.,) Wug, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Georgia, (Aust.,) Medavich, Bristol, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool, Eng., J. C. Seager; Harald Haarfager, (Norw.,) Aleson, Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Columbia, (Ger.,) Schumacher, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Alessandre T., (Aust.,) Dubrilovich, Bristol, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Thervatski, (Aust.,) Schwartz, London, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Curacoa, (Br.,) Faulkner, Williamstadt, Curacoa, J. Foulke's Sons; Eva Parker, (Br.,) Slocomb, Oporto, C. W. Bertaux; Ernest, Smith, Pernambuco, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. E. Walsh, (Br.,) Dodge, Bear River, N. B., Heney & Parker.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Aug. 22, via Queenstown 23, with mdse. and 230 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 24, lat. 51 22, lon. 24 02, passed about four miles to the south what appeared to be a wreck with signal of distress flying. Aug. 29, lat. 42 32, lon. 53 42, exchanged signals with a German steam-ship showing signal letters Q. B. C. M., bound E. Aug. 31, lat 41 14, lon. 64 15, another German steam-ship showing signal letters Q. C. G. K. do. Same date, lat. 41 12, lon. 64 54, passed an American bark bound W., showing number 3,462 on second penant.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Lockwood, Charleston Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Astronom, (Ger.,) Klopper, Bremen July 12, with mdse. to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Island Home, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gibson, Liverpool July 23, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Johann Kepler, (Ger.,) Spille, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds to the Banks—since strong east winds.

Bark Tjomo, (Norw.,) before reported at Sandy Hook for orders, passed up in tow this A. M.

Bark Luigi, (Aust.,) S. Antoncich, Rotterdam 44 ds. in ballast to order.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cronner, Virginia.
Schr. N. P. Burrow, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. W. B. Darling, Johnson, Providence.
Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Providence.
Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence.
Schr. Lacon, Kilpatrick, Providence.
Schr. New-Zealand, Haskell, Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.
Schr. M. L. Newton, Hammond, Providence.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hull, Providence.
Schr. North America, Lyons, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. A. W. Parker, Dean, Fall River.
Schr. Ella Mathews, Norburry, Fall River.
Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.
Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Bridgeport.
Schr. Paugasset, Waples, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.
Schr. Sarah Wooster, Hopkins, Franklin, with lumber to E. J. Peters.
Schr. Fleetwing, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Clara Fletcher, Diverux, Fernandina via Delaware Brakewater 17 ds., with yellow pine to S. E. Fitch—vessel to master. Had strong N. E. winds most of the passage.
Schr. Helen Hasbrook, Soper, Baltimore.
Schr. Addie Henry, Wallace, of and from Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Jas. A. Patterson.
Schr. Elias Moore, Warren, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. M. G. Leonard, Gates, Virginia.
Schr. Onward, Goram, Nantucket.
Schr. Geo. Moon, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.
Schr. Armenia, Taylor, Boston.
Schr. War Steed, Phinney, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Norwich.
Schr. Elizabeth, Parker, Norwich.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Jeddie, Turner, Newport.
Schr. Mary Isabel, Allen, Somerset.
Schr. Cerro Gordo, Champlin, New-London.
Schr. John Mettler, Parker, New-Bedford.
Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Mack, New-Haven.
Schr. Samuel Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Saarbruck, Clark, Alma, N. S., 5 ds., with laths to Chase, Talbot & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W., hazy off shore.

## SAILED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Crescent City, for Havana; ship Anne Camp, for Valparaiso; barks Fortuna, for Dantzic; Norma, for Queenstown or Falmouth; brig Curacoa, for Curacoa.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Alice Cooper, (of Windsor, N. S.,) before reported at Sandy Hook for orders, passed up in tow this morning.

Ship Fyro, (Br.,) before reported at Sandy Hook for orders, passed up in tow this A. M.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Arr. brig George Gilchrist, Thompson, from Hoboken; schrs. Lizzie Maul, Scull, from Alexandria; Charles K. Kelly, Crowell, from Philadelphia; L. S. Barnes, Coleman, from Port Johnson; Julia A. Brown, Nickerson, from Hoboken.

The ship Sierra Nevada, of Boston, which was destroyed by fire on the voyage from Liverpool to San Francisco, was a fine new vessel, built at Kennebunkport last fall, and was valued at $100,000. The vessel was insured in Boston for $80,000. She belonged to Messrs. Thayer, Lincoln, and others.

P. M.—Arr. Sarah, Lathrop, from Newcastle, Eng.; schrs. Montana, Bear, from Philadelphia; Sasanoa, Cables, from do.; Willard Salisbury, Handy, from Port Johnson.

Below, schrs. J. S. Lamphrey and Reindeer, bound in.

Cld. steamer George Appold, Loveland, for Baltimore; barks Harwich, Dickson, for Liverpool; R. M. Width, (Norw.,) Breken, for Europe via Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Charles Dennis, Darrah, for Baltimore via Kennebec River; Cassie Jameson, for do., do.; Martha N. Hall, Burgess, for Philadelphia; John G. Huntington, Butler, for New-York.

Sld. brig James Miller.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 1.—Steamer Wilmington, from New-Orleans, and brig Hattie E. Wheeler, from Sagua, before reported at quarantine, came up to-day.

Arr. steamer America, from Savannah; Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; Elizabeth, from New-York; Wm. Woodward, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; bark Christel, from New-York; brig George Latimer, from Ponce; schrs. R. L. Hersey, from Windsor, N. S.; Edwin J. Morrison, from Bath, Me.; V. S. Lawson, from New-York; Wm. Gillam, from New-York.

Cld. steamers William Kennedy, for Providence; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; William Whilden, for Philadelphia; Bark Cricket, for Rio; schrs. Jefferson Borden, for Bermuda; A. W. Fisk, for Boston; Hattie G. Dew, for Boston; Frederick Walton, for Boston; W. S. Jordan, for Boston; Lulu, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York; Virginia, from Philadelphia; bark Weymouth, from Sydney; schr. H. Waddington, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 1.—Sld. bark Admete, for Baltimore; brig Sybil Wynn, for New-York; barks Brasilian, for Rio; Severo, for Liverpool; brigs Pickwick, for Santos; Dashaway, for Barbados; bark Imporador, for Brasil; brig Stephen Bishop, for Trieste, and several schrs. bound N.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1.—The Anchor Line steamer Assyria, arr. here this morning from Glasgow and Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 1.—Passed up, bark Cadmus, from Bremen; ship Pleiades, from Liverpool, and two unknown barks.

Arr. Sept. 1, bark H. J. Libbey, from Turk's Island, (ordered to Boston;) brig Edith, from the West Indies, (ordered to New-York;) schr. Joseph Oakes, from Milk River, for Chester, Penn.

Passed in early this morning, bark Busy and a light-ship, from New-York.

The brig Adelaide reports that she left the bark Northern Queen at the Brandywine.

At 2 P. M. the outward bound light-ship that entered this morning with the ship Able, from Sandy Hook, anchored at the Brandywine.

This morning the ship Pleiades was at the Fourteen Foot Bank.

The schr. W. A. Gibson went to sea last night.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Sept. 1—Passed down, bark Northern Queen, for Rotterdam; schrs. [illegible], for Boston; Florence and Lillian, for Jacksonville; James Alderdice, for New-Bedford; Ella [illegible], for Norfolk; American Eagle, for Washington, D. C.; bark Wessel, for Antwerp; schrs. Mary Riley, for [illegible]; J. D. Ingraham, for Providence; Ella [illegible], for Boston; Odell, for Portsmouth; L. P. [illegible], for Boston.

Passed up, steamer Wyoming, from Savannah.

The schrs. E. Nickerson, from Boston, and [illegible] ford, from do., passed up this afternoon.

The schrs. H. G. Ely, for Richmond, Va.; [illegible], for Fredericksburg; John W. Hill, for Boston, and Spartel, for Salem, passed down this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1.—Arr. Aug. 31, schr. Jennie Middleton, from New-York.

Sld. 31st, schrs. Jennie Stout, for New-York; A. Nebinger, for Bath.

Arr. Sept. 1, steam-ships Saragossa, from Baltimore; C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia.

Cld. schr. Rhoda B. Taylor, for Philadelpha.

Put back in distress, schr. Gertie E. Morrow. She sld. from this port Aug. 23 with lumber for Alexandria, Va., and returned with mizzenmast carried away and leaking.

PHILADEDPHIA, Sept. 1.—Also arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Savannah; Equator, from Charleston; E. Payson, from Norfolk; schr. Wm. Miller, from the James River.

Steam-ship Yazoo, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia, sld. from Havana at 5 P. M. on the 31st ult.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Monday, Aug. 31.—Arr. schrs. Lena Hunter, from Boston, for Philadelphia; R. L. Jay, do., for New-York; Rockaway, Bristol, Me., for New-Bedford; sloop Wm. P. Hunt, Boston, for New-York.

Sld. brig Deborah S. Soule and the above arrivals.

Wind variable, light, clear.

Sept. 1.—Arr. brig Ameda, (Ital.,) from New-York, for Bangor; schrs. Allen H. Brown, New-York, for Boston; Mist, do., for Calais; Katie Mitchell, South Amboy, for Wiscasset; Benjamin Strong, Elizabethport, for Salem; Armenia Bartlett and Sallie Mair, Boston, for Philadelphia; Venus, Poughkeepsie, for Pombroke.

Sld. schrs. A. Bartlett, Sallie Mair, Katie Mitchell, Venus, A. H. Brown, and Mist.

9 A. M.—Wind, N., moderate, clear.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sept. 1.—Arr. schr. Anna E. Glover, Terry, from New-York, Aug. 26, with a general cargo.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Sld. for the United States E. C. Scranton, Vidar, Kong Carl, Mary A. Marshall, and Satana.

Arr. out from the United States, on the 30th ult., Joseph Fish, Eliza Everett, Ara, Crusader, Rudolph, Annie Burrell, Hunnus, Charlotte, Johann Earl, Venus, Don Quixote, and Giacomino.

31st.—Hamburg, Garibaldi, Eastern Light, Sciote, Rowantree, Cleopatra, N. Mosher, Superbo, Flamingo, and Francesco Avegna.

Sept. 1.—John Mann, Minerva, Nesutan, Mercur, Alex Marshall, Eri Konig, and Midlothian.

Also arr. out from the United States, Minnie Campbell, Flora Goodale, Ynes, Integridad, and Antoinetta.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messiner, from New-York Aug. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

BREST, Sept. 1.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Dumont, from New-York Aug. 22, arr. here at an early hour this morning.

MOVILLE, Sept. 1.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Aug. 22, for Antwerp, arr. here last night.

STETTIN, Sept. 1.—The Baltic Lloyd steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. Black, from New-York Aug. 13, via Copenhagen, arr. here yesterday at noon.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 1.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Ladewigs, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. here to-day and proceeded for Bremen.


Silver
BRIDAL GIFTS
AT RETAIL BY
THE GORHAM COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS, ESTABLISHED 1831.
No. 1 BOND ST., near Broadway,
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden Lane.

CROWN TOOTH-BRUSHES,
LONDON MADE.
BRISTLES WILL NOT FALL OUT OR BREAK OFF WHILE USING.
FOR SALE BY
HERMON W. ATWOOD,
No 846 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
under Fifth Avenue Hotel.
A. J. DITMAN,
Astor House Pharmacy.
GEORGE LISNER,
(Palais Royal,) corner Broadway and 14th st.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 489, and 756 Broadway.
GEORGE J. WENCK,
under Gilsey House.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
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